



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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23 September 1993

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Franc Zone, French Ministers Hold Conference in Abidjan

Ivorian Prime Minister Opens Meeting

AB2109201993 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Ivorian Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara presided over the opening ceremony of the Franc Zone Finance Ministers' Conference in Abidjan this morning. French Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery and Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin, who arrived in Abidjan yesterday, as well as eminent financial experts, diplomats, central bank governors, International Monetary Fund, and World Bank administrators, attended the opening ceremony. The Abidjan conference will focus on economic integration and preparations for the forthcoming IMF and World Bank conferences in Washington. The prime minister pointed out at the opening ceremony that the Abidjan conference comes at a time when African countries are facing serious economic problems.

[Begin Ouattara recording] Our conference comes at a time when most African countries are facing severe economic and financial difficulties, even though they have embarked on a process of extensive sociopolitical change. It is a major challenge for our continent, especially for African member states within the franc zone. We know the reasons for the economic situation: the fall in the prices of raw materials from African countries within the franc zone, which form the major part of our exports, and the impact on the economy of the increase in foreign debts, which reduces our investment capacity. It must also be said that the economic situation is due to incompetence in domestic economic management and sluggish economic activity in several industrialized countries.

The crisis is visible in that there has been a drastic fall in economic growth and a tremendously high rate of unemployment, particularly among youths, who are the mainstay of our countries. As African states have had the political courage to embark on extensive economic reforms, our populations have gradually become aware of the need for structural adjustment measures and recognized that one cannot live beyond one's means over a long period. Therefore, in Cote d'Ivoire, we have implemented a series of economic policy measures aimed at creating the conditions for economic recovery. The stabilization stage of this process was based essentially on rebalancing our public finances, which is the basic condition for economic recovery. Other African countries within the franc zone have also introduced economic recovery measures.

But the reforms introduced in each of the franc zone countries should be harmonized for all member states of the franc zone. This means there is the need to further strengthen the ties of stability and solidarity within this French-African community. Our cooperation therefore must be strengthened by speeding up the economic

integration process among member states. This desire arises from the political determination shown by heads of state of the franc zone. [end recording]

The French finance minister declared that African countries within the franc zone have no choice but to enter into agreements with multilateral financial institutions. He stressed that only agreements with the IMF would enable member countries of the franc zone to gain full access to financial resources that the international community could grant them and the option of benefiting from debt rescheduling schemes from the Paris Club.

French Ministers Stress IMF Cooperation

LD2109190693 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] The ministers from the franc zone have been meeting in Abidjan since this morning. French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin since last night has been saying that the devaluation of the CFA [African Financial Community] would not be on the agenda at this meeting of ministers. As for French Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery, this morning he immediately said that the African states had no choice but to sign agreements with international financial institutions. Here is Jean-Karim Fall:

[Fall] No IMF, no help. That is how one could summarize France's position expressed by its economy and finance minister. This morning, in front of his African counterparts, Alphandery could not have been clearer. There is no alternative to signing agreements with the multilateral financial institutions, he declared, and added: Only agreements with the International Monetary Fund will allow states in the franc zone to regain full access to financial resources. In his speech, the French cooperation minister also stressed the signing of agreements with the IMF. Where it has been interrupted, dialogue must resume as quickly as possible with the Bretton Woods Institutions, Roussin said. The French are not playing down the social consequences of the measures implemented by the IMF. The strength of the remedy must be strong enough to deal with the imbalances that need curing, said the French cooperation minister, who is advocating more discipline and openness in the public finance sector.

In his speech, Roussin said it is important to make it clear that France will continue to work with African states toward establishing multiparty political systems and democracy.

Conference Ends; France's Roussin Comments

AB2209182593 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Following the franc zone ministerial meeting in Abidjan yesterday, Paris and its 14 African partners have agreed on the need to implement the Structural Adjustment Program in cooperation with the IMF and to encourage regional integration. The African members of

the zone have clearly understood France's message, delivered at the beginning of the session, that henceforth its assistance for Africans would be linked to agreements with the IMF.

On the sidelines of the Abidjan session, the ministers of social affairs of the zone yesterday signed two treaties on the creation of an inter-African organization to control social security and a statistical organization called Afristat. These two axes of cooperation were concluded yesterday evening by the ministerial conference on the franc zone. The ministerial conference also examined the evolution of projects concerning a unified code on the insurance market, the harmonization of business laws, and the creation of an engineering institute for training. In the long term, all these measures are aimed at strengthening cooperation and accelerating the process of regional economic integration—a subject broadly discussed by the Abidjan conference. This explains the urgency that the experts attach to the unification of regulations and the harmonization of economic policies—policies that can benefit the monetary community by ensuring the coherence and improvement of the economic and judicial environment of our countries.

French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin, who attended the meeting, made it a point to express France's support for the implementation of this policy of regional economic integration.

[Begin Roussin recording] First, as the minister of cooperation, I am greatly satisfied to note that regional integration is no longer a mere word and that we are now set to witness its concrete realization. The signing of the two treaties that are being prepared is the concrete demonstration of this. The reason why we should hope is that France, with one and same voice today, renewed its support for the African continent in its recovery effort, and that we have said and said again that we will be by the side of our African friends.

Finally, as we have always said during this working meeting, I would also like to insist on the need to be irreproachable and constant in our efforts—the efforts that we have clearly identified and retained during our various discussions. I therefore think that we will be better armed, Edmond Alphandery and myself, to be good advocates and plead in favor of all the documents that will be presented during the forthcoming meeting in Washington. So, in all, after the discussions and after reading all the topics submitted to us this morning, I see in them many reasons why we should be hopeful, because we are along the right path. [end recording]

BEAC Communique on Suspending Repurchase of CFA Franc

AB1709145093 Libreville RTG Charne Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 17 Sep 93

[Communique issued by the Bank of Central African States; place and date not given—read by studio announcer]

[Text] To follow on the 1 August decision not to repurchase CFA francs exchanged outside African member countries of the franc zone, which came into effect on 2 August, and following advice from monetary authorities and consultations among heads of state, the Bank of Central African States [BEAC] has decided to suspend the repurchasing of CFA francs exchanged outside the BEAC zone. This is simply a technical measure, which, like the earlier one, does not affect the franc zone's basic principles of the unrestricted convertibility of the CFA franc in relation to the French franc, and the free transfer of capital within the franc zone. Governments of the Bank strongly advise economic agencies, individuals, and companies to make use of the legal channels and recognized institutions—banks and postal services—to transfer their money. Travelers, tourists, and missionaries should henceforth make use of modern methods of payment like credit cards, travelers' checks, and checks cashable abroad for their day-to-day needs. The present measure takes effect as of midnight on 16 September.

Gabon

Minister Comments on Logistics of Upcoming Elections

AB2109223193 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Antoine Mboumbou-Miyakou, minister of territorial administration, local communities, and decentralization, chaired a meeting at the ministry's conference hall this morning with the national commission in charge of organizing the presidential and local elections. The participants decided that the ballot boxes would be moved to the interior beginning on 23 September, as confirmed by the minister in an interview he granted our correspondent, Ba M'ba:

[Begin recording] [Mboumbou-Miyaki] I held a meeting with all the national commission members to brief them on my ministry's program. Beginning 23 September, we will start moving some equipment to the interior.

[M'ba] What does this equipment include?

[Mboumbou-Miyaki] It includes all the printed papers and some of the necessary booths and boxes that will be moved to each provincial capital.

[M'ba] What about the boxes that will be sent abroad?

[Mboumbou-Miyaki] This problem was raised by the commission. It is difficult to send ballot boxes from Gabon to European and African countries. We will discuss the problem soon with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to see what our diplomatic representatives abroad can do to solve the problem on their end.

[M'ba] Right now, what solutions are envisaged?

[Mboumbou-Miyaki] Actually, there are no solutions yet except that the ballots will be moved. Concerning the equipment like polling booths and ballot boxes, we will try to agree on the instructions to give these representatives. Either they will have them made where they are, or they will contact the political authorities who have already organized elections to borrow the equipment. [end recording]

Zaire

Monsengwo Claims Agreement With Mobutu Imminent

LD2209163893 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Head of State Marshal Mobutu received Msgr. Laurent Monsengwo Pasinya this morning. The latter was accompanied by Ambassador Lakhdar Ibrahim, the UN secretary general's special envoy to Zaire. When he spoke with Kibambi Nshitwa, he essentially said he is not pessimistic about the outcome of the long discussions at the People's Palace. Here is Msgr. Monsengwo:

[Begin recording] [Monsengwo] We came to see the head of state this morning to assess the situation, and I would say that we have almost reached a general agreement. I think that we will manage to reach an agreement today on the few issues that remain to be discussed.

[Nshitwa] When will the discussions end?

[Monsengwo] The end? The negotiators will tell us.

[Nshitwa] One more week?

[Monsengwo] I don't think so.

[Nshitwa] People are waiting for these negotiations, so why are things dragging on?

[Monsengwo] I think that when one negotiates, it is not surprising if it takes time because once one has decided to use consensus to try to reach an agreement... [pauses] I can say that what we have managed to achieve in the People's Palace, on the basis of the joint agreements, is enormous. Practically, only one issue remains to be dealt with, and it will be settled.

[Nshitwa] Is the government the issue?

[Monsengwo] You will find out.

[Nshitwa] Is it the merger of the High Council and the...

[Monsengwo, interrupting] No, no. You will be informed by the press releases and the spokesman for the negotiations.

[Nshitwa] This evening?

[Monsengwo] When they are ready. [end recording]

Correspondent Kabamba Oscar at the People's Palace has informed us that the plenary session that was planned for 1000 this morning has not yet begun, although the two delegations are present at the People's Palace and almost everyone is already there.

Paper Reports Talks To Continue, Belgium To Observe

BR2209131593 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDARD in Dutch 22 Sep 93 p 5

[Article by Axel Buyse: "Belgium Potential Witness for Signing Agreement in Zaire—Negotiations on Political Solution To Be Continued"]

[Text] Brussels/Kinshasa—The negotiations intended to drag Zaire out of the political deadlock are to continue. This newspaper learned this from a reliable source in the Zairian capital. Only last Monday [20 September], aides of Information Minister Lambert Mende from the Tshisekedi government stated that negotiations had come to a formal break. Along with other foreign "players," Belgium has been asked to act as a "witness" at the agreement's signature.

Belgium is not supposed to play on its own this role of "witness" and "international guarantor" when an agreement on Zaire's political future is signed. France, the United States, the United Nations, and the OAU have also been invited by the Zairian authorities. The three Western countries are still consulting as to whether they will comply with the request. DE STANDAARD has learned from a very reliable source.

Since 10 September, negotiations on a political agreement have been taking place in the People's Palace in Kinshasa. These negotiations are being conducted between delegations from the "Forces Politiques du Conclave," which support President Mobutu, and what could, roughly speaking, be called "the opposition." These negotiations were initiated after pressure had been exerted. The UN secretary general's special envoy Lakhdar Brahimi played a prominent role in this respect.

Brahimi was sent to Zaire to undertake some "preventive diplomacy." He must do everything in his power to keep Zaire from being dragged into a Liberian or Somali situation. Butrus-Ghali's envoy traveled to Mobutu's residence in Gbadolite together with Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo to check on the president's intentions.

As a result, Mobutu has been flying back and forth between Gbadolite and Kinshasa since a few days ago in order to smooth things out in his own rank and file. This traveling had also to do with his son Nyiwa's critical condition. Meanwhile, Nyiwa has been admitted to a Brussels hospital.

Committees

One of the things that Brahimi had demanded from the negotiators in the People's Palace is that they would conclude the committees' work by Thursday [23 September]. Within these committees a consensus had gradually been reached, e.g., about the reinstitution of a "Global Compromise on the Transition" (toward democracy), which was agreed at the end of July 1992.

There was also a consensus on the recognition of the High Council of the Republic (HCR), chaired by Monsengwo, and on the duration of the transition process, which is scheduled to be concluded by 15 January 1995. Before that time, elections should take place on all levels.

Things went wrong for a while, when the committees started to exceed the timetable. In two of the six committees, Mobutu representatives rejected the minutes of the meetings that they had previously signed. This was

true for Committee I, which is dealing with the constitutional texts for the transition period, and for Committee IV, which discusses the duration of the transition period and the planning of the elections. But the "obstructors" were apparently rebuked by their delegation leader, Jean Nguz a Karl-I-Bond, and by the president himself.

One of the main problems that remains to be settled is the appointment of a prime minister. Zaire has been stuck with two prime ministers for several months now. On the one hand, there is Etienne Tshisekedi, Mobutu's sworn enemy. Tshisekedi never succeeded in exercising real power, but he is invested with the legitimacy conferred to him by the HCR. Tshisekedi's former ally Faustin Birindwa is at the head of a second government. His "power" was confirmed during a meeting convened by Mobutu earlier this year.

According to the weekly LA SEMAINE published in Kinshasa, Tshisekedi is inclined to clear the way for a third person. It is not known whether this is true. It also is not known whether there is a majority within the HCR to sacrifice Tshisekedi on the altar of compromise.

Mobutu has already suggested that the High Council appoint Kengo wa Dondo. Kengo is a formal member of the opposition and has a certain prestige as a technocrat who succeeded in curing Zaire's public finances in the 1980's. This option would certainly find support in New York, Brussels, Washington, and Paris.

Union Says Mobutu Promises To Pay Salary Arrears

AB2209200093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Zairian civil servants may finally be paid before the end of this month, according to their union, whose delegates met with the president of the Republic on 18 and 21 September. They gathered their members this morning at Golgotha Square in the environs of the civil service's administrative building.

According to the same source, the promise was made by the head of state, Marshal Mobutu, in the presence of Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa. The unionists also said that this pay will include nine months' arrears for Kinshasa city and 12 months for the other regions of the country, based on the new salary scale promulgated by a presidential decree last March. Nevertheless, for the grassroots and their delegates, work would resume only after the effective realization of the promise. The Free Union of Workers and Civil Servants of the State will raise the same issue with its members at 1600 tomorrow at the Fikin Motel.

Ethiopia

Representatives Council Adopts 1993 Budget

EA2209134193 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Excerpts] The Ethiopian budget for the 1993 fiscal year, which begins on 11 September, has been approved. At its 78th regular session this morning, the Council of Representatives of the transitional government debated the 1993 budget, prior to which it carried out thorough discussions on the agenda, heard the Economic Committee's 15-page economic report, and a briefing by the chairman of the committee. Negist Selfu reads a report from the Council of Representatives:

[Begin Selfu recording] [passage omitted] The Economic Committee's report also stated that for the first time in the history of the country's budgetary system, a legally approved budget has been submitted to parliament and has been coordinated with the central government's budget. [passage omitted]

The Economic Committee report said that the authority given to regional administrations to decide for themselves, in accordance with the Transitional Government Charter, is one sure way of ensuring the decentralization of power from the central government. It noted that 4.6 million birr was allocated for regular expenditure and 3,847,113,900 for capital expenditure, creating an overall allocation of 8,447,113,900. Within this total budget allocation, the central government will receive 5,302,644,500 birr, while the collective budget of the regional administrations will be 3,144,469,400 birr. It also gives in detail and in monetary terms the specific allocation given to each regional administration.

The 1993-1994 budget, compared with those from 1979 to 1983, has increased from 5.7 million to 8.4 million birr. Compared with last year, the 1993-1994 budget shows an increase of 1.3 million birr. For the first time, 3.8 million birr has been allocated for regional administrations.

The source of this year's budget funds will be 3,880,292,100 birr from revenues, indirect taxes, import duties, government investment revenues, and other revenues; 2,120,100,000 birr from foreign grants, that is from cash grants, counterpart funds and technical assistance; and 2,314,721,800 birr from capital revenues, that is from local sources, foreign loans, counterpart funds. Administrative and general services will be allocated 1,497,654,400 birr, economic services 3,676,944,900, and social services 1,747,487,500, while 1,572,236,300 will be for miscellaneous expenditures. [passage omitted]

President Meles said that efforts were being made to ensure that the budget was balanced as much as possible. He noted that 64 percent of the capital budget will be used for ongoing projects. On the country's economic development, President Meles said that although the government has allocated a budget for development activities, the major and basic developments will come

from private investors and will be related to strengthening the free market economy. The president went on to say that the government has no plans to establish new industries out of the current budget. Funds will be used only to facilitate favorable conditions for private investors and to complete government-initiated projects and streamline them in line with the economic policy.

The Council of Representatives, after accepting that the transitional government's draft budget decree is in line with the government's economic policy, and having examined its details, unanimously adopted it with some amendments. [end recording]

Somalia

Mogadishu 'Back to Normal'; Ultimatum 'Unauthorized'

AB2209122593 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, Sep 22 (AFP)—Street life cautiously resumed in the Somali capital Wednesday [22 September] an hour after a deadline passed for a threatened assault on the United Nations by militiamen of wanted warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid. But Mogadishu was still bracing for possible retaliation for the capture of Osman Hassan Ali, generally known as Osman Ato, in a commando raid by U.S. Army Rangers on Tuesday [21 September]. Some Aidid supporters threatened a huge assault by noon (0900 GMT) Wednesday if the UN failed to free Osman, described by UN officials as General Aidid's chief financier and adviser.

Few people had ventured outdoors in the streets of Aidid's south Mogadishu stronghold early Wednesday, but by one P.M. (1000 GMT), life was more or less back to normal. Tea stalls and the few shops in this ruined city opened as usual, though youths armed with rocket-propelled grenades were seen in some sandy back alleys.

A spokesman for Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA), Abdi Abshir Kahiye, said the ultimatum had been issued by "unauthorised people." He added, however, that people angered by Osman's capture might attack UN troops, especially Americans. The SNA has urged international human rights groups to demand Osman's release. It also issued a chilling warning to U.S. citizens here shortly before noon. A statement by the group demanded the release of Osman and three other Somalis "kidnapped" by the Rangers. "If he is harmed in any way many Americans will suffer for that for a long time to come," the statement said. [passage omitted]

About 20 expatriate private relief workers and some 15 foreign journalists are in Mogadishu. Abdi, however, stressed that only soldiers were at risk.

The United Nations issued a warrant for Aidid's arrest on June 17 and put a 25,000-dollar reward on his head on July 10. The warlord has so far eluded a massive

manhunt and is still believed to be in Mogadishu. Speculation mounted that Aidid would offer to exchange a Nigerian soldier abducted on September 6 for Osman. But UN sources said the world body was unlikely to accept. [passage omitted]

Political Organizations Meet; Discuss Security, Peace

EA2209123093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] A preliminary meeting has been held at the Presidency in Mogadishu in preparation for a conference of political organizations including the Somali African Muki Organization, Somali National Unity, United Somali Front, Somali Democratic Alliance, Somali Democratic Movement, Somali Patriotic Movement, United Somali Congress, Somali Salvation Democratic Front, Somali National Democratic Union, Somali National Front, and Southern Somali National Movement [SSNM].

The meeting discussed the need to maintain security, which is in the interest of all Somali people. It was agreed that a declaration of peace should be issued to the misled people occupied with the chaos and riots, and especially to the children and women used as human shields in the war, which is an obstacle to the UN effort in the country.

The preliminary meeting called on the Somali people to appreciate and benefit from the help provided by the international community, and on community leaders to strive to ensure security in Somalia. The participants proposed that the UN Operation in Somalia should appreciate and benefit from the advice of the people and the justice-loving Somali organizations.

During the meeting, SSNM Chairman Abdi Warsame Isaaq spoke of the indispensability of unity among the organizations and the need to comment on the situation in the country. He said that if the United Nations is not supported fully, a situation worse than the one currently witnessed by the people could arise. He said it is not possible for a small group working within several kilometers of southern Mogadishu to undermine 99.9 percent of the Somali people who support the United Nations' work in the country. Abdi Warsame Isaaq said that the position of the 12 organizations, which is based on democracy, peace and unity, should be visible to the world.

Meanwhile, the conference appointed two committees to prepare the way for the forthcoming conference and to set an agenda. Present at the meeting was Ali Mahdi Mohamed, president of the Republic of Somalia.

USC, SSNM Chairmen Issue Joint Statement

EA2209202593 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] The chairmen of the committees for the unification of Somalia—Mohamed Qanyare Afrah of the United Somali Congress [USC] and Abdi Warsame Isaaq of the Southern Somali National Movement [SSNM]—have released a joint communique in which they discuss the current situation. The USC and the SSNM state that having seriously scrutinized the political, economic and social situation, they fully endorse the international emergency program for the relief and reconstruction of Somalia, which has borne tangible fruit. The program has saved the lives and property of the Somali people. The two political organizations agreed on the following:

1. To support and encourage UN activities in Somalia, adding that disarmament is the key to peace and to the functioning of the laws of the land;
2. That the Somali issue is misunderstood by some parts of the international community. There is no jihad in which the Somali people are waging war against the UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM], but rather a few people who can be counted on the fingers of one hand who are opposed to the UN presence, to the establishment of legal machinery, and to stability in the country;
3. To advise UNOSOM that the entire country supports the world body; also to encourage the reconstruction of the social infrastructure, with health and education and the implementation of development projects in areas where peace prevails given priority;
4. To form a joint working relationship and call on all other Somali political groups to work together for the interests of the country;
5. That the organization calling itself the Somali National Alliance should be advised to stop fighting the United Nations in order to save the lives of children, women and innocent men who are being used as shields; and at the same time to put a stop to all activities aimed at destabilizing the country;
6. To call on all Somalis outside and inside the country to strive for the speedy implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement and the UN resolutions on Somalia.

The joint communique was signed for the two organizations by the two chairmen, Mohamed Qanyare Afrah and Abdi Warsame Isaaq, and will be implemented in accordance with the constitution laid down for each organization.

Government, KwaZulu Delegations To Meet 26, 27 Sep

MB2209153293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1204 GMT 22 Sep 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 22 SAPA—The government will meet a kwaZulu delegation for bilateral talks on Sunday and Monday in an expected effort to narrow the gap between them and woo kwaZulu back to multiparty negotiations, according to an Inkatha spokesman. It is understood that neither F W de Klerk nor Mangosuthu Buthelezi will attend the talks, but senior kwaZulu negotiator and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Central Committee member Ben Ngubane will return from Washington to lead the homeland delegation.

The spokesman, who said he did not want to be named, said the talks would be taking place at a venue outside Pretoria. They will flow from a top-level meeting between the two parties at the State President's Offices in Cape Town last week, which ended without agreement from the kwaZulu government to return to multiparty talks but with a determination to continue bilaterals.

The kwaZulu government and the IFP object, among other things, to the lack of binding federalist clauses in the interim constitution and to the "joint consensus" mechanism by which the document was drawn up.

Details of the agenda for the Sunday/Monday bilateral were not immediately available.

The spokesman said kwaZulu Central Committee member and IFP hardliner Walter Felgate was also in Washington but would return with Dr. Ngubane in time for the bilateral.

He could not comment on the nature of their visit to the US, but it coincides with those by President de Klerk and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, and several World Bank/International Monetary Fund conferences.

Government spokesman Marius Kieynhans, meanwhile, told SAPA that the proposed bilateral with the kwaZulu government had not been finalised yet but depended on whether kwaZulu negotiators out of the country were able to attend. If they were going to be back in time however, as the IFP spokesman indicated, "then we will probably go ahead".

He said the government's submission on regions, an area which forms the crux of its disagreement with kwaZulu/IFP, would probably not be submitted as expected at the World Trade Centre this week. Besides the fact that the Negotiating Council was not sitting, the submission had not yet been finalised and would probably only be submitted next week, he said. Asked if finalisation of the submission depended on what happened at the bilateral, Mr. Kieynhans said it did not.

IFP 'Not Permanently Withdrawn' From Negotiations

MB2309104593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Durban Sept 23 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has not permanently withdrawn from constitutional negotiations at Kempton Park, outside Johannesburg, said its national spokesman, Ziba Jiyane. He was speaking on a Radio Zulu news phone-in programme on Thursday morning, according to SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio.

The IFP was engaged in bilateral talks with both the government and the African National Congress in a bid to unlock the impasse which had led to their withdrawal from talks, Dr. Jiyane said.

The IFP had a clear standpoint, that the new constitution should be drawn before the elections, scheduled for April 27 next year, and that South Africa should become a federal state.

He dismissed the view by some listeners who claimed that the IFP was preaching civil war instead of making their voices heard at the negotiation table. A number of listeners urged Dr. Jiyane and the IFP to return to the talks, saying their continued absence was increasing tensions in the country.

De Klerk Leaves for U.S.; To Meet With Butrus-Ghali

MB2309065493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] The state president, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, will hold talks in New York today with the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr. Butrus-Ghali. President de Klerk left for the United States last night for a three-day visit, during which he will hold talks with businessmen and bankers. He will stop over briefly in London on his way back to South Africa.

The president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, who is already in the United States, will address members of the UN General Assembly tomorrow. Mr. Mandela will also deliver an address at the World Economic Development Congress in Washington tomorrow afternoon, after which he and President de Klerk will attend a banquet hosted by the organization. President de Klerk will deliver the closing address of the congress on Saturday. He will leave for London later on Saturday night for talks with the British prime minister, Mr. John Major.

The minister of public enterprises and Cape leader of the NP [National Party], Dr. Dawie de Villiers, was sworn in as acting state president last night shortly before President de Klerk's departure.

15 Afrikaner Groups Threaten Resistance Against TEC*MB2109191893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1834 GMT 21 Sep 93*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 21 SAPA—Fifteen Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front]-affiliated right-wing organisations on Tuesday night issued threats of resistance against the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] being debated in Parliament. "The Afrikaner volk's [people's] freedom has no price," AVF leader Constand Viljoen told 200 supporters gathered at the Union Buildings in Pretoria to hand over protest notes against the Council to state president representative Jannie Dippenaar.

Gen Viljoen reiterated the AVF demand for self-determination in a volkstaat, saying matters would be brought to a head during in the next four to six weeks.

Conservative Party Chief Secretary Lem Theron demanded a referendum, posing the question whether the Transitional Council was acceptable and if (white) South Africans wanted to live in a volkstaat.

CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg's warning in Parliament that the implementation of the Transitional Council would be seen as a declaration of war against peace-loving South Africans was endorsed by CP youth leader Andre Vorster.

Herstigste Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] leader Jaap Marais repeated his call for a white election to remove the government which, he said, had no mandate for its reforms.

Accusations that the Council would amount to the handing over of power to the African National Congress and communist domination and that the government had no mandate for its actions were enunciated by several speakers.

Transvaal Agricultural Union President Dries Bruwer warned that its members would reject the Transitional Council with all available means.

His sentiments were echoed by the Orange Free State Agricultural Union's Chris van den Heever, who said members would not allow elections for a unitary state.

The Oranjewerkers [Afrikaner separatist group] organisation billed the Council as a "de facto coup d'etat by unelected forces" which would be resisted by appropriate means.

The Mine Workers Union's Flip Ruys said an information campaign would be launched among members on what the Transitional Council entailed to obtain a mandate to take steps against this "parliamentary revolution".

Messages of mobilisation against the Council were also delivered by Greyling Bezuidenhout of Transnet [Transportation Network], the Transvaal Municipal Association, Afrikaner Kultuur Bond [Cultural League] chairman and

Radio Pretoria Launching Committee Chairman Ds [Dominee] Mossie van den Bergh, Afrikaner Vryheidstigting [Freedom Foundation] leader Carel Boshoff, the Boerebevrydingsbeweging's [Boer Liberation Movement] Jan Groenewald, Studiegroep vir Eietydse Geskiedenis (Sege) [Study Group for an Own History] and the Verkenners [Reconnaissance] Movement.

Parliament Passes Independent Media Commission Bill*MB2309141793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1407 GMT 23 Sep 93*

[Text] Parliament September 23 SAPA—The Independent Media Commission Bill, which will establish a body to monitor the airwaves and state communications services in the runup to the election, was passed by Parliament on Thursday over the objections of the Conservative Party [CP].

Speaker Mr Eli Louw ruled that the legislation, and three other measures originating in the Kempton Park negotiations, should be passed by an absolute majority in each house—normally only required for amendments to the Constitution.

Mr Louw said he had been advised to enforce this rule by the chief state law adviser.

Although the media bill does not make any direct reference to the Constitution, it does lay down that the state president will act on the advice of the commission. It is understood that this is seen as possibly impinging on his constitutional powers.

Mr Petrus Groenewald (CP Stilfontein) said in a declaration of vote that his party opposed the measure because it was a recognition of the National Party's abuse of the media and the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] in particular in elections and referendums. It also objected to the fact that the bill would remain law only until the elections had taken place.

There could be no other conclusion than that the government had given in to the ANC [African National Congress]. It was always the ANC's goal to take control of broadcasting, the security forces and the budget. With this bill, the organisations was succeeded in its first goal.

Mr Mike Tarr (IFP Pietermaritzburg North) said the IFP had problems with the constitutional proposals being aired by other parties, but the bill stood independent of those.

It was in the interests of all parties that there should be an independent media commission and that elections should be seen to be free and fair.

President de Klerk Addresses CP Concerns in Parliament

MB2309072793

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg SABC TV1 in Afrikaans on 22 September at 1610 GMT carries a 20-minute recording of State President F.W. de Klerk's addressing Parliament during the question and answer session. He responds to questions from various MP's.

Conservative Party MP for Roodepoort Jurg Prinsloo asks if the president is prepared to give those Afrikaners who do not want to live under an African National Congress, ANC-controlled government the opportunity to express themselves by way of a referendum based on the right of self-determination. Prinsloo suggests possible questions for such a referendum, such as: "Are you in favor of an ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party]-controlled government over the whole South Africa as a unitary state?" He wants to know if the state president will allow such a referendum, and if yes, when it can be expected.

President de Klerk responds by saying that Prinsloo's point of departure is incorrect. "It is true that self-determination is recognized by other nations, but Switzerland is not in variance with its people, and England accommodates more than one nation without denying its people the right to self-determination." Self-determination, he says, can be realized in more than one way.

Focusing on the suggested questions for the proposed referendum, he says: "Not one of those aspects—the fundamental aspects which the questioner puts forward in his questionnaire—were excluded from the 1992 referendum. All of those issues were clearly spelt out in the referendum, and that is why, sir, a referendum will only be considered by me if the transitional constitution currently being negotiated does not comply with the fundamental mandate which the yes vote obtained in the referendum. That I promised, and that promise I will keep." In any case, he says, all those questions suggested by Prinsloo overlook the fact that Afrikaners are not the only people in South Africa. The questions "deny the fact that we Afrikaners are not the only people who live in South Africa, who are citizens of South Africa, who also have a birthright in South Africa, and, sir, the Afrikaner's future cannot be built on injustice. What the honorable member does not add is that the type of Afrikaner state which he envisages will be based on racial discrimination, on the denial of other citizens' rights who were born within those borders, grew up there, whose ancestors lie buried there. I want the Afrikaner's self-determination within the framework of South Africa's realities. I want to build our future on justice and not on injustice."

Prinsloo wants to know why the National Party is denying the Afrikaner the right to make his own choice on self-determination. De Klerk says in his response that

this "was the CP's platform in the referendum—and it was rejected by two-thirds of the white voters."

Conservative Party MP for Roodeplaat, Danie du Plessis, notes some shortcomings in the president: His actions could lead to a civil war; his apparent incapacity to evaluate and grasp the seriousness of the South African situation. He asks if De Klerk is going to force those Afrikaners who do not want to be governed by Joe Slovo and Nelson Mandela into such a government.

His party, De Klerk says, "will not, in the first instance, agree to a new dispensation which is anti-Christ and communist. The dispensation we are negotiating for will recognize Christian values, based on freedom of religion and on the basis of recognition of fundamental issues such as culture and a religion-orientated education so as not to deliver the country's people into unacceptable risks". These are not mere promises, he says, as a bill of human rights and a constitution will confirm this. The CP's claim to be speaking on behalf of the Afrikaner is "a contorted claim—the Afrikaner nation is a politically divided nation. There are Afrikaners in the Democratic Party caucus, in the Labor Party caucus. There are even Afrikaners in the ANC also represented here in Parliament. The Afrikaners are not politically homogeneous, and sir, the political differences between us are not about whether you love your language or if you feel strongly about your ties with the Afrikaner nation. It is about values, justice and injustice, about what is practical and impractical. It is about an honest endeavor to ask what God wants to happen in this country. What does He demand from us in this reality He placed us in?"

Du Plessis remarks that the president has always in the past danced around this question "like a ballerina"—without answering the question. He says: "Is the state president going to shoot those Afrikaners who refuse to be pushed into this communist yoke, or is he, like in Ventersdorp, going to sit in the safety of an armored vehicle and peer through bars at the mess he has caused?"

In response, President de Klerk says "no Afrikaner is going to be shot simply because he is an Afrikaner. Whether you are an Afrikaner or of any other race in this country, the laws of the country must be maintained, and the violation of law will be punishable within the constraints of the law."

De Klerk counters with his own question: "Is the Conservative Party, despite being defeated in two elections in the House of Assembly and rejected in two referendums, going to try to incite and whip up a minority to civil rebellion and lawlessness, because, sir, you have already started doing that. That is why no one will show respect for you." "I will fight to the bitter end to avert, through negotiations, your threats. And hence a renewal of my invitation: Come, let us talk and work out a plan which will meet the needs of everyone's aspirations in the country. I am personally striving for that, and that is why I am prepared to deliberate."

Jaco Maree, National Party MP for Klip River, asks if there is any truth in reports and rumors that the government is in the process of destroying sensitive, secret documents.

President de Klerk says the matter is sub judice and hence he has to count his words, but "I want to state unequivocally that at no stage did the government take the decision to destroy any significant documentation." The government, he says and repeats in English, "has nothing to hide, and we have proven in a number of judicial investigations recently that we made available classified documentation where it might have contained facts relevant to those investigations." "We have a record that when we are faced with fundamental accusations, we have them investigated openly."

Labor Party MP Chris Leander asks when exactly the state president discovered that apartheid was wrong and morally indefensible. De Klerk responds: "The concept of separate development was intended to bring freedom to all South Africans, but unfortunately demographic and economic realities made this impossible. This led to discrimination instead of freedom for all, and it affected the dignity of many South Africans. That is why the National Party changed its policy, a process which had to move through various stages. We have given apartheid the death blow."

CP's Hartzenberg Supports MP on Calling Meyer 'Traitor'

MB2209155093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Parliament Sept 22 SAPA—All CP [Conservative Party] MPs stood by suspended member Mr. Jan Hoon's remark that the minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, was a despicable traitor to Parliament, CP leader Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg said on Wednesday. "I do not merely want to repeat it, but I support it," Dr. Hartzenberg said moments before Mr. Meyer was to start replying to the two-day second reading debate on the Transitional Executive Council Bill.

The CP believed Mr. Meyer was flaunting parliamentary sovereignty, taking away its powers, handing the country over to communists and did not want to hear evidence on the bill in the Constitutional Affairs Standing Committee.

He refused to retract the remark when asked to do so by the speaker, Mr. Eli Louw. "I am very sorry, but I cannot do that. It is treason." The speaker said he took cognizance of Dr. Hartzenberg's statements.

Rising on a point as the state president's question time had ended, Dr. Hartzenberg said he wished to note the speaker's suspension of Mr. Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman), who said on Tuesday night Meyer was "a despicable traitor".

Dr. Hartzenberg said: "I am pleased to repeat, on behalf of the CP and myself, and confirm our solidarity with the

member for Kuruman who said that the minister is a despicable traitor to Parliament."

The speaker said he knew Dr. Hartzenberg as a very senior member whom he respected. "I am aware of the fact that the member has the ability to state his case very well. I am convinced he can do that within the rules of Parliament. I request him to withdraw his allegations of treason."

Dr. Hartzenberg then repeated his assertion:

Meyer Responds to CP Behavior

MB2309075493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Excerpt] The minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, says the actions of Conservative Party [CP] members in Parliament are symbolic of their opposition to government policy, but that they lost their heads in the process. Several CP MPs were ordered to leave the council by the speaker after they called Mr. Meyer a despicable traitor to Parliament. Mr. Meyer said the government would do what was right and fair for South Africa and its people, including the Afrikaner. [passage omitted]

CP Determined To Hold Election for Own Sovereign State

MB2209084993 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 17 Sep 93 p 3

[Text] The Afrikaner nation rejects the one-man-one-vote election scheduled for next year and will hold an election for its own sovereign government in its own Afrikaner nation state, MP and Conservative Party [CP] Chief Whip Frank le Roux said during the recent Transvaal CP congress in Verwoerdburg.

Le Roux said there will come a time when the Afrikaner nation will again appoint its own people's representatives.

Affirmative Action

In terms of ANC [African National Congress] demands, blacks are going to be placed in positions irrespective of whether they are suitable.

In the United States, so-called affirmative action became a nightmare because for two decades it did not help blacks who were promoted in this manner. Whites designed affirmative action in the United States for blacks to the advantage of a small black minority, and those blacks who benefited from it are suffering from an inferiority complex, Le Roux said.

Cultural Revolution

Chief spokesman for education MP Andrew Gerber said if whites were to surrender their schools, a cultural

revolution also would take place in South Africa. The only way to avoid such a revolution would be to give the Afrikaner his own country, anthem, flag and schools.

Test Case

He announced that a senior advocate has been appointed to gather a Supreme Court judge's opinion on the payment of compulsory school fees. The results soon will be made public.

Further Reportage on Violence in East, West Rand Areas

Buthlezi Urges IFP-ANC Rallies

MB2209151493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1433
GMT 22 Sep 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Sept 22 SAPA—Inkatha [Freedom Party, IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says he and African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela must urgently finalise details for joint rallies in violent areas as the country can't afford to wait for these any longer. "In view of the hideous conflicts, ongoing deaths and intense suffering in the Transvaal and in kwaZulu/Natal in particular, it is my view that Mr. Mandela and I should prioritise visiting these areas together without delay."

The two leaders should firstly travel to the East Rand and then to Estcourt and Ixopo in Natal, Mr. Buthelezi said in a statement from Ulundi on Wednesday. "I have repeatedly been calling for us both to address joint rallies for a very long time and I am willing to do so as soon as possible. We cannot afford to wait any longer and the leaderships of our organisations must finalise details as a matter of urgency."

Mr. Buthelezi's statement comes after an agreement with Mr. Mandela at their June 23 summit to jointly address warring groups in areas of violent conflict. The summit was brokered by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Methodist Bishop Stanley Mogoba. They met Mr. Buthelezi again in Durban on Saturday while Dr. Mogoba met Mr. Mandela in Johannesburg on Tuesday.

Dr. Mogoba said afterwards that Mr. Mandela wanted to discuss dates with his IFP counterpart to address joint rallies. The ANC president was also willing to visit Mr. Buthelezi at Ulundi and welcome him at the ANC's Headquarters at Shell House, Johannesburg.

Mr. Mandela also called for an urgent conference of political leaders to discuss the crisis in the country.

In his statement, Mr. Buthelezi said the violence was worsening. "I am also totally committed to our doing whatever we can to help stop the violence and effect reconciliation." The statement comes after a resurgence of massacres on the East Rand and ongoing political battles in many townships there, as well as in Natal's Midlands region where scores of lives are being lost daily.

ANC Military Head Visits

MB2209145193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1408
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Sept 22 SAPA—Thokoza and Katlehong looked set to explode on Wednesday afternoon as Inkatha leaders had to abruptly end a tour of East Rand hostels as the townships' residents violently demonstrated their presence.

African National Congress [ANC] officials Joe Modise and Ronnie Kasrils arrived in the area to investigate the massacre of 18 people on the Old Heidelberg/Klip River Road on Tuesday night.

Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] officials, including National Chairman Dr. Frank Mdlalose, peace monitors and journalists, were warned by police to leave Katlehong where scores of youths barricaded the main street of the township.

Two cars ferrying SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] staff and a SAPA journalist came under attack in the township's Penduka section. One of the youths tried to hack the vehicle with an axe, and another group tried to drag a woman journalist from the car. The youths fled when a South African Defence Force Buffel armoured vehicle moved into the area.

Residents there were also baying for the blood of Themba Khoza, an IFP Central Committee member.

Mr. Modise denied his visit, under the auspices of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], had anything to do with the earlier IFP tour.

Meanwhile, a four-hour-long police search for murderers and firearms in the nearby Phola Park squatter camp yielded just two arrests, one firearm and ammunition. Lt-Col Dave Bruce said the operation was not successful in terms of the goals, but added there was a measure of success for every weapon found. Police earlier said that the attackers responsible for Tuesday night's massacre had fled into the squatter camp.

President F W de Klerk added his voice to the condemnation of the attack, saying police were doing everything possible to apprehend the killers.

A R[and]250,000 reward has been offered for information leading to the arrests and convictions of those responsible.

Forty-three people have been killed in Reef violence since Tuesday morning: 24 died in two attacks near Thokoza on Tuesday; 18 died in the Old Heidelberg/Klip River Road shooting; six died in an attack on a minibus taxi in the morning, and four people were found hacked, burnt or shot dead in Katlehong on Wednesday. [passage omitted]

White Policemen Should 'Get Out'

*MB2209151893 Johannesburg SAPA in English . 349
GMT 22 Sep 93*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 22 SAPA—White policemen should get out of the townships because they were conniving with the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), said Joe Modise, chief of staff of the African National Congress' [ANC] armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK]. He was addressing some 200 people at Thokoza Stadium on Wednesday before touring violence-stricken areas in the East Rand township.

One resident came forward and alleged that police had entered the Khumalo Street Hostel to fetch residents before going into Phola Park squatter camp where they destroyed a shack and killed a couple of people.

The MK delegation, including South African Communist Party official Ronnie Kasrils and ANC peace desk member and Magoo's Bar bomber Robert McBride, then took to the streets of Thokoza which were lined with many people, some of whom were armed with home-made axes and spears.

IFP's Mdlalose Issues Statement

*MB2309062493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2119
GMT 22 Sep 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the Office of the Chief Minister of kwaZulu on 22 September]

[Text] The leadership of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] arranged this visit to these hostels on the East Rand today in an attempt to focus attention on the appalling plight of the many thousands of residents and refugees in kweSine, Mazibuko and Buyafuthi who are victims of the violence in this area. These are not the only hostels involved.

The conditions under which these men, women and children are living is a national disgrace. Who can view these pitiful surroundings and not ask if they do not compare with the notorious "ethnic cleansing" camps in Yugoslavia?

Is it just an accident that the majority of the people who are trapped in these hostels are citizens of the Zulu nation? As in Bosnia these people are being starved and are under siege. All the shops surrounding these hostels have been burned; the railway line to kweSine is continuously sabotaged, the taxi ranks are death traps. When residents and refugees try to leave here they are shot at.

Vehicles supplying food to these hostels are attacked. We are told that the SADF [South African Defense Force] and the police say it is more often than not "too dangerous" (even for them) to come here. There have been times when food from relief agencies has not been

able to be delivered to these hostels for weeks on end. This has been going on for months.

I am here again in the East Rand with the leadership of Inkatha because this is intolerable and it cannot continue.

We needed police/SADF escorts to enable us to get through various areas to reach these places precisely because there are forces of darkness out there in these townships who are intent on destroying these people and these hostels. Homes of other IFP members and supporters in the township sections all around us are being attacked and burned down daily. They flee to these places because there is nowhere else for them to go.

The human beings all around you need assistance and they need it now. They have the right to life, to shelter, to dignity.

Why is there such a wall of silence around the suffering in these hostels?

Women have died giving birth in these surroundings and their babies have been stillborn because help did not reach them. There is not one telephone in any of these hostels and there never has been.

Sanitation is already a health hazard and it is only a matter of time before there is a serious outbreak of disease. The children cannot go to school. They are witness to and victims of this inhumanity.

IFP leaders in Thokoza and Katlehong are being systematically assassinated: IFP Katlehong Chairman Mr. Absalom Shoji was necklaced, kweSine Branch Secretary Mrs Julia Mtshali was necklaced, to name but two. Our representatives on National Peace Accord local peace committees have been murdered, assaulted and threatened. Drive along the streets and you will see demolished houses with "no Inkatha" spray painted on the charred walls.

What do we hear from the ANC [African National Congress] alliance: that Inkatha members are illegally occupying houses in the area; that the "attitude" of their supporters is that the hostels must be "demolished" (and who encouraged this "attitude"?). No condemnation of the horror which is facing these people. This is a war zone and I am calling for the leadership of the ANC alliance to work with the IFP to seriously address this hideous situation.

We have more than enough evidence that members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] have been operating in these townships; that they have been occupying houses near hostels to launch attacks on them.

The late Mr. Chris Hani admitted that so-called self defence units in these areas were out of control and called for a peace corps to redirect their focus. He was right. These so-called self defence units are running wild

in these townships and the ANC alliance now either still cannot control them or will not control them. What is it?

There are bands of human killing machines in this area who have political objectives and also criminal motives which they mask with ideological imperatives. Either way, they are armed, they are dangerous, and they have brought the true meaning of "ungovernability" to the East Rand. Wrongdoers on all sides, whoever they are, must be isolated.

The fact that Zulus are being targeted is beyond dispute. Some here are non-aligned. They have fled one area only to be singled out in another, merely because they are Zulu. This is a dangerous and tragic dimension to the violence.

The IFP continues to work in peace structures in an attempt to resolve the conflict. I welcome the presence here today of representatives of international observer missions. We must now all work together to help each other and demand that together we identify and eradicate the causes of this terrible strife while constructively assisting its victims.

3 Whites Arrested for Bomb Explosion Near Pretoria

MB2209145593 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Police have arrested three white men in connection with Saturday morning's bomb explosion at an Indian business center in Bronkhorstspuit, in which one policeman was killed and another injured. The men are 41, 24, and 19 and are being detained in accordance with the Law on Internal Security. It is not yet known when they will appear in court. The men were arrested in the Bronkhorstspuit area, and a white station wagon was confiscated. Police say tests are still being carried out to determine the type of explosives used. Police Officer Lappis Labuschagne, 37, was killed in the explosion, and Constable Henkie Maree was injured.

4th Arrested in Connection With American's Death

MB2209152593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1444 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Cape Town Sept 22 SAPA—A fourth person has been arrested in connection with the murder of American exchange student Amy Biehl in Guguletu outside Cape Town on August 25. A police spokesman said the 18-year-old youth of Guguletu was arrested on Wednesday and was expected to appear in the Mitchells Plain Magistrate's Court on Friday. Three other men, two from Langa and the other from Khayelitsha, have already appeared in court in connection with Miss Biehl's stabbing.

New Right-Wing 'Radio Pretoria' Begins Operation

Said To Have Temporary License

MB1809123093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0931 GMT 18 Sep 93

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 18 SAPA—Rightwingers have unilaterally ended the government's control of the airwaves by opening an FM radio station serving Pretoria. Armed rightwingers are guarding the premises at Donkerhoek east of Pretoria and said they would oppose any attempts by government to shut down the station. The service started on Saturday and will run daily from 6 AM till late at night.

The station, called Radio Pretoria, is not licenced.

Rightwing sources said Afrikaner Volksfront co-leader Gen Constand Viljoen may broadcast an inaugural speech over the station at 3 PM. The station started up amid rumours that more generals might join the Volksfront movement soon.

The signal on 102.5 megahertz is clear and carried news bulletins and Boeremusiek. Station announcers invited Afrikaners to picnic at the station's premises and to bring along braai packs.

A journalist who visited the terrain on Saturday said he saw one Afrikaans reporter working for the English press ordered from the premises by guards who said he was "persona non grata."

One listener commented on the station: "It is just a pity they broadcast so much Boere music. It will cause me to stop listening."

A Transvaal Vierkleur [Four Color—Transvaal flag] flew from the tall radio mast erected on the historic site where Boer guerilla fighters ceded Pretoria to the British at the end of the Boer War.

Access to the terrain on Saturday was controlled by Cmdt Willem Ratte, formerly of the South African Defence Force's controversial and disbanded 32 Battalion—the "scourge of Angola". Security was provided by the "Pretoria Commando Group", and the Afrikaner Volksfront is said to have a stake in the station.

Mr Johannes van der Walt, who retired as a principal news reader from the SABC's Afrikaans Service in Johannesburg recently, read the news bulletins on the maverick radio service on Saturday. According to listeners radio Pretoria's news casts sounded remarkably similar to reports carried by the Afrikaans morning press.

Radio Pretoria even provided the latest cricket scores.

A mobile home structure is serving as the new station's studio.

A police spokesman said they would investigate the broadcasts only if approached by radio license inspectors.

Home Affairs Spokesman Niel du Bois has since disclosed a temporary licence was issued to the Afrikaner Kulturbond [Afrikaner Cultural Union] on Friday to broadcast for 10 hours on Saturday. The temporary licence was granted for the period 6 AM to 4 PM on the grounds that no political statements were broadcast. He said Afrikaner Kulturbond Chairman Dominee C L van der Bergh would be responsible for all the programmes and their contents. Broadcasting should be aimed at the Bible Society's Bibliathon 94. Mr Du Bois said as far as he knew the transmitter did not belong to the SABC. Asked what would happen if the station continued to broadcast, Mr Du Bois said it would be up to the postmaster general to confiscate the transmitter. He said the department of home affairs could only grant temporary licenses.

The department had received more than 130 applications to broadcast, but it was now up to the independent broadcasting commission to issue permanent licences, Mr Du Bois said.

2-Month License Refused

MB2009191293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Mr. Danie Schutte, has turned down an application by the Afrikaner Cultural League for a temporary broadcasting license. The license was for a two-month period until November the 18th. Mr. Schutte said a temporary license had been issued to the league to publicize the Bible Society's Bibliathon '94 program, but that the league had admitted that the conditions for the broadcast had been broken. He said temporary licenses were only being granted to publicized special events, and that the league's application did not meet this requirement. In Pretoria this afternoon, the league continued its broadcasts despite the announcement by the minister, and a Boer commando is reportedly guarding the transmitter in Donkerhoek in anticipation to possible action by the authorities.

To Broadcast Without License

MB2109072693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0604 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Pretoria Sept 21 SAPA—The rightwing radio station near Pretoria has decided to continue its broadcasts, despite the minister of home affairs' refusal to extend its licence.

The chairman of Radio Pretoria's launch committee, Dominee Mossie van den Bergh, announced on the FM station on Tuesday that broadcasts would continue amid visible security measures at the Donkerhoek transmitter.

It was announced earlier that the Pretoria Boer Commando, estimated to number about 1,000, would provide security at the premises.

Ds van den Bergh called on the "thousands" of listeners, who had responded positively to the establishment of the station, to express their views to Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte telephonically or by fax in Cape Town. He provided the numbers, which were repeated during the course of the morning.

"The radio has become the voice of the volk [Afrikaner people] and the Volk's property," Ds van den Bergh said. The volk alone could silence the transmitter.

He pleaded for religious, moral and financial support. Raucous applause followed his statement, which he apparently read live from the station on Tuesday.

Ds van den Bergh insisted that the conditions of the licence granted earlier had not been contravened, and it had been decided to continue the broadcasts on 102.5 megahertz despite the prohibition.

The decision to continue broadcasting headed the station's news bulletins, read by former SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] news reader Johannes van der Walt.

The station is audible in many but not all areas around and in Pretoria, and the signal can be found between the Afrikaans service of the SABC and Radio 5.

Mr van der Walt said the station could also be heard in Bronkhorstspuit, Witbank and Warmbad.

Erects Cordon Around Premises

MB2109170993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1426 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Pretoria Sept 21 SAPA—Pretoria news photographer Charles Hyman left a rightwing radio station's Donkerhoek premises shortly after 1.45PM on Tuesday, after choosing to remain inside a cordon thrown around it in the morning. Mr Hyman said he had experienced no problems.

Razor wire had been erected around the Radio Pretoria station and a security guard had turned away BEELD journalist Francois Lotter. Some guards were armed with hand weapons for "self-protection".

A police source said the cordon appeared to have been drawn around the premises as a pre-emptive step to prevent the postmaster general from closing down the station, which is broadcasting illegally.

Lebowa Expels State-Appointed Financial Officials

MB2209154093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] The chief minister of Lebowa, Mr. Nelson Ramodike, has ordered all officials appointed by the minister of regional and land affairs, Mr. Andre Fourie, to handle Lebowa's financial matters to leave Lebowa. Addressing state officials in Lebowakgomo, Mr. Ramodike insisted that the financial management of Lebowa be given back immediately to the self-governing region's authorities. Officials in Lebowa who were promoted recently had not received salaries by this afternoon. Officials of the Department of Regional and Land Affairs said Mr. Fourie would make a statement on the issue later today.

COSATU Threatens Action if Fuel Price Not Lowered

MB2209054793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2003 GMT 21 Sep 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU: "Challenge to Cabinet on Fuel Price"]

[Text] COSATU has been watching the performance of Minister George Bartlett around the fuel price with growing anger and amazement. He seems totally incapable of comprehending the seriousness with which the majority of South Africans view this issue. His statements that the issues should be raised through the National Economic Forum [NEF], but that the price increase is completely non-negotiable makes a mockery of the concept of negotiations. His performance on this and other issues clearly show that he hasn't even begun to grasp the notion of accountability of government.

He is treating the people of South Africa with contempt, if he thinks that the NEF can be used as a delaying mechanism to dissipate protests on the issue. It is arrogance of the worst kind for him to tell taxi drivers to submit a memorandum to the NEF process, a process which they and ourselves initiated.

Mr Bartlett knows quite well that we, and the majority of South Africans, have demanded that the petrol price increase is suspended, while the process of negotiations on the structure of the petrol price continues. Yet he continues to hide behind the fact that the working group of the NEF is still meeting. We challenge George Bartlett to a public debate on prime time TV, so that he can publically answer for the insulting way in which he is treating our people.

COSATU, together with other organisations, is demanding the immediate suspension of the petrol price. The cabinet meeting tomorrow must be in no doubt that if they back Bartlett's intransigent stand, they will face a massive backlash. While they are continually calling on the people of South Africa to make sacrifices, including

wage-cuts, maintaining the fuel increase is jeopardising any prospect of economic recovery which will bring jobs to our people. Cabinet will be confirming the government's image as a government of fat-cats which is totally unconcerned about the economic struggle daily facing the majority.

COSATU will be calling an urgent meeting of the coalition of 16 organisations which met last week, together with other organisations who have subsequently contacted us to support the initiative. The meeting will assess the cabinet's response. If negative, we will embark on a programme of action to rescind the fuel price increase, and ensure that an equitable formula is agreed on for determining prices in future. We will also call government to account for its economic mismanagement and corruption, for example through the motor insurance fund, which results in ordinary consumers having to bear the burden, rather than making those who are responsible pay.

Finally, we together with the organisations in the coalition, remain totally unconvinced that the Pick and Pay [discount store] route of deregulation will ultimately benefit the consumer. International experience suggests that this would lead to massive job loss and closure of small business. Further, that in the long run the price of fuel would actually go up, once under the control of private monopolies. Where the supermarkets use petrol as a "loss-leader" this simply results in increases in the price of other essentials such as food.

The only answer is for a fair re-regulation of the petrol price, which doesn't allow for excessive profits by the oil companies, or subsidisation of apartheid white elephants.

Government Grants Cellular Phones Without ANC Consent

MB2309070493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] The Department of Transport, Post and Telecommunications Services today announced who would be granted licenses for cellular telephones without prior agreement with the ANC [African National Congress]. Minister Piet Welgemoed said the tender process could not be stopped at this late stage, among others, because it would harm South Africa as an investors' market. Ronel van Zyl reports:

[Begin recording] [Van Zyl] Dr. Welgemoed said at a news conference in Cape Town that the cabinet has given approval that the licenses be granted to Mobile Telephone Network, a consortium of (Naftel), M-Net [Media Network], the British Cable and Wireless, Transnet and (Fabcos), and the (Veracom) group, which consists of a consortium of Telkom, Rembrandt, and (Voraphone)

Dr. Welgemoed said his department went ahead with the allocation of licenses because the validity of the applications will transpire within seven days. Referring to

discussions with the ANC, Dr. Welgemoed said negotiations ended yesterday when no agreement could be reached on the granting of the licenses. He said it was too late when the ANC became involved in the matter.

[Welgemoed, in English] This (?tending) process and what goes around it, as I already said earlier on, started off three years back, and it was transparent right through.

[Van Zyl] According to Dr. Welgemoed, the cellular telephones could be used by the middle of next year. The (Veracom) group earlier indicated that a call of about one minute will cost between 20 and 50 cents. More than 30,000 cellular pay phones will also be installed country-wide. [end recording]

ANC Calls For Accountability in Defense, Arms Industry

MB2309070593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2221 GMT 22 Sep 93

["Statement" by the African National Congress, ANC, on the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Armscor, cutbacks]

[Text] The recent costs incurred by Armscor cutbacks highlight the problem of lack of transparency and accountability within the arms industry in particular and the defence community in general.

We insist that transparency be implemented at two levels.

1. A public audit of the special defence account and the expenditure therein
2. Detailed report on the nature and scope of Armscor spending. Such transparency cannot be ensured until such time as the arms industry is subject to multiparty control and until such time as legislation is provided which guarantees public access to information, hitherto regarded as top secret.

The use of special defence funds for intelligence-related tasks reflects the extent to which covert operations have escaped public scrutiny and have not been subject to effective civilian control over the Armed Forces. Such operations must cease and details relating to past intelligence projects need to be revealed.

The future of both the arms industry and the special defence account should be seen within the context of overall defence restructuring. This will include such key features as:

The creation of a credible, legitimate and representative defence force.

The ensuring of effective civilian control over the defence community.

The restriction of the Armed Forces to a primarily defensive brief.

The restructuring of the roles and structures of the military intelligence community.

The situation of the arms industry within the general context of defence policy.

The scandalous expenditure incurred when implementing the defence cut-backs cannot be allowed to recur. It can only be seen as a policy of golden handshakes for those that sewed apartheid on a scale that will bankrupt the country before a new government is elected.

SADF Officers Discuss Integration, Training Standards

MB2209152893 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 93 p 17

[By defense correspondent Norman Chandler]

[Text] The new South Africa holds no fears for the South African Defence Force [SADF], say top generals and other officers.

While exploratory talks on the integration of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] and other private armies with the SADF have been held at the multiparty negotiations and certainly at bosberaade [bush summits] attended by military strategists and other planners, no formal decision has been taken on how this will be achieved or when it will come into effect. The SADF is determined that, when integration does come, standards of training and personnel will not be allowed to drop.

The Chief of the SADF, General "Kat" Liebenberg, says "rationalisation should not lower standards. We have a laid down minimum qualification to be complied with and this cannot be lowered".

"If you allow the SADF to become an unemployment solution, then you are doing away with the defence force."

Rear Admiral Piet Loedolff, Deputy Chief of Staff: Personnel, says that if a man or woman has the capability to do the job, then the SADF will back him or her to the hilt.

Brigadier P.O. Verbeek, Officer Commanding the Military Academy at Saldanha on the west coast, says human skills preparatory courses have been introduced to assist new comers meet high academic, officer and junior leader standards.

Chief of the Army General Georg Meiring, who is to succeed Liebenberg on November 1, views talks on integration as "building blocks in the process of negotiation".

He says common ground needs to be found and that, to date, the talks have covered a wide spectrum.

Decisions taken so far about integration by the Defence Command Council are acceptable to him—"I am in full agreement with what has been discussed"—and confirmed that the SADF intended in the new South Africa to retain its apolitical character, develop its part-time forces, and maintain standards. He added: "If you allow standards to fall, what are you going to get? A third class defence force."

Chief of the Air Force General James Kriel also says he has "no problem with equal opportunity". He laments that there has been a poor reaction from blacks to joining the SAAF [South African Air Force] as professional pilots or as engineers.

"If there should be any military-trained pilots from Umkhonto weSizwe, we would definitely like to integrate them into the SAAF." He emphasised that "qualifications are not negotiable, and we are prepared to discuss this with anyone interested".

Kriel added: "Although standards and the end result are never negotiable and that, in this instance, the curriculum could change."

Vice-Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson, Chief of the Navy, is willing to compromise on some things "but not on the capabilities of our people".

The navy intends to help improve on an individual's standards "and even lengthen a course to accommodate a bloke, but before he steps on the (ship's) bridge, he must be of the same standard as the fellow who was there before him".

Simpson-Anderson says the Navy is ready and willing to serve the new South Africa. "The Navy can and should play a major role in nation building in the new South Africa. It has the training infrastructure, the discipline and a universal tradition within which large numbers of our youth could be moulded and educated."

He is also looking to foreign-trained navy personnel to join the Navy: "I want to extend an invitation to all those movements, groups and organisations that are training people overseas to fill posts in the Navy in the new South Africa. "Those people are welcome in the Navy now, but the Navy requires that they keep politics out of the Navy, that they be willing to undergo its training, and that they meet its requirements. Let us all make a contribution towards giving our country a fine, well-structured, operationally-prepared, technologically up-to-date and political neutral, professional navy."

The Navy has since 1968 actively embarked on an integration policy. At that time, it was all-white but then began to recruit coloured people as uniformed staff. By this year, the composition of races in the Navy has reached 60 percent white, 40 percent non-white, which is made up of 37 percent coloured and Indian personnel and 3 percent black. "We intend to improve on the

number of black people in our navy and plan for a good balance of South Africa population groups in the future." Simpson-Anderson said.

Nuclear Safety Council Identifies 8 Contaminated Areas

MB2309075393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] The Council for Nuclear Safety has identified six companies in the Phalaborwa area in the Northern Transvaal and two in Johannesburg whose premises are contaminated by radioactive material. A spokesman for the Council said five more companies in the Johannesburg area and two others in the Transvaal were being investigated by the Council for possible contamination. He said that a shipment of more than 16 tonnes of possibly contaminated scrap stainless steel components originating from the Phalaborwa company and destined for a company in Sheffield, England, had been turned back at Rotterdam in the Netherlands and was on its way back to South Africa.

South African Press Review for 23 Sep

MB2309123293

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Call for Regular Mandela-Buthelezi Meetings—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 September in a page 20 editorial comments on the "ritual paving of meetings" between Messrs Mandela and Buthelezi, saying "there should be no need for eminent clergymen to shuttle back and forth with affirmations of a 'readiness to meet'. Readiness, on past record, really means extreme reluctance." Mandela and Buthelezi should "be meeting regularly and unremarkably, setting a model for their followers. The grandstanding that goes on around them—the ANC [African National Congress] reluctant to 'elevate' Buthelezi, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] anxious for one-on-ones—demeans them both."

BUSINESS DAY

Joint Security Forces-Liberation Groups Task To Restore Order—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 September in a page 4 editorial notes there have "been hardly any prosecutions resulting from more than 500 attacks on train commuters. The death toll in three years of political violence is now well over 9,000, and most of the killers are running free. The main reason is that they can melt into the communities which shelter them, because the police are regarded as the enemy." Furthermore, there are "regular battles between well-armed groups basically aligned with either Inkatha or the ANC." These groups "see themselves as soldiers protecting their people." "The police, desperately attempting to establish some rapport with the black community, have been alienated for so long that they have little chance of success." BUSINESS DAY believes

the task of restoring law and order is not only the responsibility of the security forces but also of "the liberation organisations which fostered disorder, and still have some capacity to influence events. Deploing killings is not enough; nor is talking about joint ANC-Inkatha rallies. Something has to be done, and be seen to be done."

SOWETAN

Rewards Only Police Response to Killings—A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 September asks whether offering rewards is "the only response we are likely to get from the South African Police to the series of killings on the Reef and Natal this week and in recent months?" SOWETAN contends "the police's total lack of success in solving these crimes, conveniently described as 'black-on-black' violence, is one of the main reasons for the cycle of killings continuing." "We regret ordinary and innocent black people will remain the victims of these terrorists for as long as the police remain under the political control of the present Government."

CAPE TIMES

De Klerk Makes 'Huge Changes' During Period of Office—"Few leaders can claim to have made such a historical impact on their country as F.W. de Klerk has in the four years since he assumed the presidency of South Africa," says a page 8 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 21 September. "The chronic violence, the squabbling among different factions, the depressed economy, the political uncertainty, the difficulty in persuading significant sections of the community to come to the negotiating table all tend to blind the impressionable to the huge changes South Africa has undergone during Mr de Klerk's short period of office." "Would any other NP [National Party] leader have taken the steps he did? Certainly not his predecessor."

BEELD

De Klerk-Buthelezi Summit "Qualified Success"—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 20 September says in a page 8 editorial that the "summit between President F. W. de Klerk and Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi was a qualified success. It would have been much better if Mr. Buthelezi could have been persuaded to return to the negotiating table. But the fact that he has committed himself to continuing discussions is definitely progress, and keeps alive the possibility of an eventual agreement." "Mr. Buthelezi has come off his political horse, but he has reason to laugh into his sleeve because the state president failed to persuade him to drop his negotiations boycott. But we have no doubt that the De Klerk course will triumph in the end." "We wish the negotiators tasked with sorting out the remaining problems between the National Party/government and the Inkatha Freedom Party good luck. They will simply have to press on until they find a solution."

National Front "Playing With Fire"—"The Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] threat that they are planning protest action at Parliament similar to that which took place on 25 June at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park underlines the fact that this movement is playing with fire," says a second editorial on page 8 of BEELD. "The thuggery, blackmail, and intimidation used to disrupt the multiparty negotiating process—in part because the rightwing demonstrators shamelessly broke an undertaking on how they would conduct themselves—cannot and must not be tolerated at Parliament. As the highest authority in the land, it has a special symbolic significance for all law-abiding citizens. No anarchists may tamper with that." BEELD warns: "It is only a matter of time before lives are lost on account of the incitement to anarchy and war. The AVF leaders must not then wring their hands over open graves and claim they had not foreseen the consequences."

Angola

UN Official Reportedly Notes Cease-Fire Holding

*MB2309074393 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Sep 93*

[Text] The United Nations has confirmed that the unilateral cease-fire declaration made by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola is holding. This contradicts claims made by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola government. A UN source assured Radio France International that the cease-fire, which came into force on 20 September, was being adhered to, giving Bie [Cuito] as an example. The source said clashes have stopped in Bie.

Deputy Foreign Minister Says Cease-Fire Not Observed

*MB2309084193 London BBC World Service in
Portuguese 2030 GMT 22 Sep 93*

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoty by an unidentified correspondent on the "London, Last Minute" program; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] There are conflicting reports on whether the unilateral cease-fire declaration made by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is holding. UNITA says the two sides have stopped fighting, but Luanda authorities have reported violent clashes just about everywhere. That is according to Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoty. He claims that there has been no decrease in the fighting:

[Begin recording] [Chikoty] Intense clashes are taking place in Cuito. There have been incidents in Bengo Province. The situation on the ground has not changed. An indication of good faith would be for UNITA to allow government aircraft to land in Cuito or to let international organizations take relief aid to Cuito. So, it is a lie. UNITA is claiming that the cease-fire is holding, but people continue to die.

[Correspondent] So, the war is going on in Angola and the two sides have not stopped fighting?

[Chikoty] Well, the government is still on the defensive. UNITA has proposed a unilateral cease-fire, and that means that UNITA must stand by what it says. UNITA should withdraw from the war zones, allow citizens to move freely, and stop fighting in Cuito, where right now UNITA is firing powerful shells.

[Correspondent] Deputy Minister, it has been reported that the UN special representative in Angola could go to Huambo with government peace proposals. What are the details of those proposals?

[Chikoty] The government has received and is analyzing UNITA's proposal. That proposal rejects the Bicesse Accord, though it has adopted several aspects of the Abidjan Protocol. So, it is very confusing. What matters

is that the government is willing to give its response at the appropriate time. We are analyzing UNITA's proposals. We are willing to resolve the issue through negotiations, but right now UNITA is waging war.

Regarding Blondin Beye's trip, I have also heard that he is planning a meeting with Savimbi. Blondin Beye has been with UNITA over the past week. Yesterday he met with the government, conveying UNITA's proposals. So, right now the government is still looking at UNITA's proposals. [end recording]

Police Commander Says Fighting Continues in Cuito

*MB2209203093 Luanda TPA Television Network in
Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Sep 93*

[Report by the "Bie front police commander"]

[Text] Cuito was shelled again today. This afternoon has seen the movement of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces toward the east, north, and south of Cuito. The deployment of these forces leads us to believe that UNITA forces have something planned. Following the shelling today, a number of people died and others were injured. I cannot confirm, therefore, that hostilities have ended in Cuito. This afternoon UNITA forces tried to capture a [words indistinct] road there was shootout, and UNITA soldiers have been trying to approach our positions. So, because of what they did during the day, we have a feeling that at any time now UNITA soldiers will attack us. Fighting has not stopped in Cuito. We have learned that three UNITA battalions coming from Cuando Cubango have arrived in Cuito with the aim of once more reinforcing their troops in order to capture the city.

UN Representative Comments on Prospects for Peace

*AB2009173893 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in
French 20 Sep 93 p 23*

[Interview with Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special envoy to Angola, by correspondents Mohamed Fana and Honorine Yaoua Kouman in Abidjan; date not given—first graph is FRATERNITE MATIN introduction]

[Excerpts] Counselor Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative to Angola, is categorical that as long as the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continue to stick to their philosophy of war, it will be impossible to organize peace talks. According to him, the United Nations cannot make peace if Angolans themselves do not care, even though the matter concerns them first and foremost. Making a general assessment, counselor Blondin Beye noted that from the humanitarian standpoint, the Angolan tragedy defies description.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, it has been almost two and a half months since you were appointed UN special envoy to Angola. What is your assessment today?

[Beye] My first assessment takes the form of an observation, a bitter observation, because from the humanitarian standpoint, the situation is catastrophic. Here we are with a country that has become the most tragic trouble spot. [passage omitted]

[FRATERNITE MATIN] Surely an unbearable tragedy, Mr. UN Special Envoy, but since July you have not met with UNITA. What has been the cause of the deadlock?

[Beye] This is a very useful question, because it is incorrect. I took office on 1 July. On 4 July I met with Angolan Head of State Eduardo dos Santos and on 8 July I was in Huambo, where I held a four-hour discussion with Dr. Jonas Savimbi. Let me emphasize that date: 8 July. After this trip, I was able to work out the utmost priority: humanitarian assistance. We stepped up the pressure a bit because, I can assure you, it was no easy task getting both the Luanda government and UNITA to sign a plan. I began implementing this plan on 15 July. [passage omitted]

[FRATERNITE MATIN] From your statement, one gets the impression that the situation is deadlocked. Do you have the feeling, after the Abidjan talks, that we are getting out of the impasse and that the peace process is picking up again?

[Beye] I think so, even though with some amount of caution, because we are dealing with a 17-year-old tragedy. Several attempts at settling it have fallen through, and one must be careful. But what makes me say that something is on the move is that when I went to see Dr. Jonas Savimbi on 8 July, we made some very fruitful contacts. You know, he holds a doctorate in philosophy, and for four hours he gave me a marathon lecture on African values, African civilizations, the richness of African culture... I was impressed by that. I asked him to extend to me a gesture that would enable me to work. It was then, too, that asked him to submit to me a rewording of Article 11, the bone of contention at the Abidjan talks. Then, I made a second request. I told him: If you want to be believed, state publicly and without delay that you are going to call a unilateral cessation of hostilities and that you in UNITA are going to stop killing fellow Angolans. That is enough for me. I made this request on 8 July, and it was not granted until 13 September in Abidjan. But better late than never. It is for all these reasons that I say there is a ray of hope.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] Everyone knows the about faces of UNITA. Is the unilateral cease-fire announced in Abidjan not just a ploy to sneak away from the UN Security Council sanctions?

[Beye] If that is the case, the game will be exposed very quickly, because the Security Council has sort of raised the Sword of Damocles over UNITA's neck. What the

Council said was this: You want to declare a unilateral cease-fire on 20 September. We give 10 days to see what happens. If this is not genuine, we will not need to hold another meeting. The sanctions will come into force and be intensified beginning 1 November.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] You sound optimistic, but what is your actual relationship with the Luanda government and with UNITA, which accuses you of being partial?

[Beye] UNITA is entitled to its opinion, but when I took office, the [Luanda] government said I did so for UNITA, which had requested the appointment of an African. This African was appointed, and eight days after taking office (on 1 July), he went to Huambo. Therefore, he is UNITA's man. A mediator should not fool around. At any rate, that is not my style. I come from a country that has no interest at all in Angola. This is the difference between me and so many others. Mali has no strategic or economic interest in Angola. Today, confidence has collapsed between the government and UNITA. They need a third party to help them restore that confidence, and I continue to think that it would be better for the United Nations rather than anyone else to be that third party. So far, the United Nations, by the will of the secretary general, has confidence in me, and that confidence is enough for me. Accusations from one party or the other are part of my business.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] A U.S. delegation led by Edward Brynn, assistant undersecretary of state for African affairs, and a UNITA team are currently holding talks in Abidjan. Why is there such a U.S. presence here?

[Beye] The United States is a former ally of UNITA, so this meeting can only help me. I met the delegation this morning. We are coordinating everything. We are all working together. Furthermore, the United States is a member of the observer group, the troika. We need all the men of goodwill if peace is to be established in Angola.

'Scores Dead' in Luanda Market Firefight

LD2209213393 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2100 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Some news just in from Angola: A firefight which began in the early evening at Luanda's Roque Santeiro Market has left scores dead, a Luanda police source has told a LUSA news agency correspondent. According to the source, it all started when a group of soldiers of the Angolan Armed Forces arrived in the market brandishing pistols, making trouble, and demanding goods without paying for them. When the police were called in, they were met with gunshots from the soldiers and confusion ensued in Luanda's largest market. Having called for reinforcements, the police counterattacked and a heavy firefight followed that left scores dead and an undetermined number of wounded.

* UNITA Forces Encountering New Difficulties

93AF0802A Lisbon VISAO in Portuguese
12 Aug 93 pp 40-41

[Text] The Angolan Air Force is showing decisiveness in the apparent turnaround in the war situation in Angola. MiG airplanes, which up until a short time ago were grounded due to a shortage of spare parts, have once again taken off from the bases at Luanda, Catumbela, and Lubango. The pilots have recovered their morale and are now showing greater effectiveness and combat power, in what appears to be a direct consequence of the support of the FAA (Angolan Armed Forces) by Israeli technicians.

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is now being attacked in the heart of its territory. It has not yet managed to take Cuito, the capital of Bie (although the latest news reports concerning the city's situation are contradictory), or Menongue, Cuando Cubango's leading city, which are traditional areas of settlement of the Ovimbundo ethnic group (which is a supporter of UNITA). Now it runs the risk of seeing itself dislodged from what remains of Huambo, the place chosen by Jonas Savimbi to establish his capital.

Contacted by VISAO, a UNITA source in Lisbon accused the government forces of using weapons of mass destruction and chemical bombs in their aerial attacks on Huambo. The civilian population is supposedly being literally decimated. The lack of independent observers on the ground is hindering confirmation of these facts in a country where counterinformation is rampant on both sides of the conflict. For now, one fact seems sure: The morale of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] troops has risen in direct proportion to the increase in their war-waging capability. Great Britain is the latest country to lift the arms embargo on Luanda, which is being supplied on a daily basis by the West.

People Against Police

Observers who are following the development of the conflict in Angola and in the bordering countries are reporting new difficulties for UNITA, which is probably on the verge of physical and logistic exhaustion. That movement, which is the traditional guerrilla force in the bush, avoids occupying cities, where it clearly does not feel at home. With a high degree of mobility, the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] (UNITA's army) prefers to wage a war of attrition, subjecting those population centers that are under the government's administration to constant pressure. Savimbi knows that control of the cities implies insuring supplies to them, policing them, and governing them, tasks for which UNITA is not cut out, at least when it is a question of areas that are scattered and remote from each other.

But problems are also mounting on the government's side. The overbearing behavior of the Army and, especially, of the police, has angered the people, who are

living in a climate of social prebreakdown. Undisciplined, with no training, and recruited following no guidelines, the police have made themselves noteworthy by their inefficiency and corruption. In the cities, there are checkpoint operations and police interrogations that operate, in practice, as actual "toll payments," collected at gunpoint. The minister of the interior himself and commander general of the police, Andre Pittra "Petrof," stated in Benguela: "Corruption in the police forces is a real cancer."

Who Is in Control

The siege strategy adopted by UNITA requires that important personnel be given fixed assignments and could soon become counterproductive. UNITA's alleged control over 85 percent of the territory is exercised based on cutting off the circulation on Angola's communication routes. This strategy involves irregular and unexpected attacks, mined highways, and airplane landing strips at the mercy of isolated sharpshooters. Both armies are too small for such a large territory: Many of Savimbi's military men are operating in the bush, on their own and outside any effective chain of command. Within this framework, it becomes impossible to determine exactly where they are or how many of them there are, which places almost all of the country outside the jurisdiction of the government administration. This climate of insecurity has pushed people toward the cities, leaving the rest of the territory in the hands of the rebels.

With the land routes mined, the greatest effectiveness lies with the Air Force. Its effectiveness, however, is conditional upon clearing several airstrips in the country's interior, such as those in Malange, Saurimo, Luena, and Menongue, which are within reach of UNITA's RPG-7 rockets. Only along the coast does the government have secure landing strips: in Cabinda, Luanda, Catumbela, Lubango, and Namibe.

Furthermore, the evolution of Zaire's internal affairs is of the utmost importance for Angola. UNITA controls practically the whole border area, with the exception of Cabinda, where petroleum is still being extracted from Malongo. Following Washington's warning to Savimbi against possible attacks on American interests that have facilities there, no confrontations have been reported in the enclave. Even so, the governor of Cabinda said recently that the situation is "relatively tranquil."

Waiting for the United Nations

Meanwhile, the representative of the secretary general of the United Nations in Angola began a trip in Namibia that will take him to several countries in southern Africa. Reactivating the structure of humanitarian aid to Angola is the motive for the trip. However, this does not mean that the diplomat cannot take advantage of this journey to take the pulse of possible African support for the drastic measures that the United Nations is planning to take after 15 September. That is the deadline set by the Security Council for UNITA to restart peace negotiations.

Several political sectors are continuing to say that the pacification of Angola will have to wait for a clarification of the political situation in South Africa. According to some of those observers, "In that country, there are still forces determined to prevent the MPLA from reorganizing itself, with the fear that Luanda will eventually support the electoral campaign of the ANC [African National Congress]." In the South African business community, however, the feeling is different: "The MPLA government constitutes a good trading partner; an Angola under reconstruction would be an excellent market for South Africans," they state.

The prospect of elections in South Africa and the worry over guaranteeing that the results of those elections will be respected led to a series of talks last week in Johannesburg, Capetown, Durban, and Port Elizabeth. In those meetings, Angola was always pointed to as a negative precedent for the establishment of a multiparty democracy in Africa. Onofre dos Santos, the director general of the National Election Commission in Angola, was one of the speakers who was listened to most carefully.

The resumption in some African countries of the process of transition to democracy, as well as the respect for the results of internationally monitored elections, are the main concerns of the Western chancelleries. The American Government, for example, froze its relations with Nigeria following the military's annulment of the election in that country that gave the victory to M. Abiola. And now there is talk of an embargo.

Talks are continuing in Togo and in Gabon, an important producer of petroleum and a very influential country in equatorial Africa. Western diplomats have not forgotten Angola and fear an accumulation of "bad precedents."

It is true that the first anniversary of the Angolan elections will be marked by the consequences of whatever the United Nations does—or does not do—after 15 September. But the resurgence of the MPLA forces, with the end of the arms embargo on Luanda, allows one to predict that a good part of Angola's future is still going to come through the barrel of a gun.

War on the Plateau

Ganda, Bocoio (Benguela), Wako-Kungu (Cuanza Sul), and Huila are the four fronts where government troops are advancing on the stronghold of the Black Rooster in Huambo.

The operation to liberate the capital of the Central Plateau "might last no longer than a month," a high-ranking official told VISAO. Rumors are circulating in Benguela that the offensive there alone would have more than 400 combat vehicles and 5,000 men.

More than 40 daily air raids are being carried out over the city formerly known as Nova Lisboa, in the vicinity of which it is said that Jonas Savimbi is to be found. In

that regard, a source from the government Army lamented the destruction of the local delegation of the International Red Cross.

"It was located next to the staff of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]," he explained.

The annulment of the triple zero clause, the supplying of war materiel by the West, and the willingness of the United States to maintain the current regime constitute the principal foundations of the new military capability of the army of Luanda, which is also hurriedly training combat units based on massive recruitments.

The dispersal of the guerrilla forces and the lack of administrative capability are "the black spot on UNITA's strategy," a member of the government emphasized.

Malawi

Congress Party's Young Pioneers Movement Scrapped

MB2109194493 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 21 Sep 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] One of the most feared groups in Malawi is to become a thing of the past in the run-up to the country's first multiparty elections for nearly 30 years. The Malawi Congress Party and its leader President Banda are gradually being stripped of the trappings and privileges of one-party rule. Even the decision to make Banda president for life is going to be reversed, and now the party's youth league, who during referendum earlier this year were given immunity from arrest, are going to disappear. From Blantyre, Willie Zingani reports:

[Begin Zingani recording] The Malawi Congress Party paramilitary movement the Malawi Young Pioneers will be disbanded in preparation for the forthcoming general elections scheduled for next year. According to a member of the National Executive Council, the Malawi Government has been asked to draw up a program indicating the point of discharge of the arms. Over 10,000 villagers and school leavers have gone through military training at Malawi Young Pioneers training bases in Dr. Banda's 30 years of one-party rule. Trained by Israeli and South African secret intelligence experts, Malawi Young Pioneers were mainly used to protect Dr. Banda and his Malawi Congress Party against government critics. They were feared by Malawians for their merciless approach whenever they arrested people suspected of undermining President Banda's autocratic rule.

One member of the opposition who sits on the National Executive Council said: We have made it clear that no political party in this country should have a military wing, because we don't want intimidation during the general elections, and the Malawi Young Pioneers, who are believed to be keeping more sophisticated weapons than the Malawi Army and police, ought to be disarmed in good time.

Popularly known as a movement, the Malawi Young Pioneers original plan was to offer education to thousands of unemployed Malawians in modern methods of agriculture and building of houses and other technical fields that could benefit people in rural areas. That constructive idea vanished when six cabinet ministers rebelled against Dr. Banda two months after Malawi's independence from British rule in 1964. From there on, pioneers were armed and instructed to crack down on subversive elements. One thing still lingering in the minds of millions of Malawians is the way members of the Malawi Young Pioneer and the party youth leaguers persecuted members of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect for refusing to buy Malawi Congress Party membership cards in the 1970's. [end recording]

Radio Cancels Programs of 'Partisan Political Nature'

AB2209123693 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] The Malawi Broadcasting Corporation [MBC] will, with effect from today, stop broadcasting a number of radio programs of partisan political nature. Announcing this today, a spokesman for the corporation said the stoppage of the programs is in line with the ensurance of the code of conduct for the MBC, which was agreed between the President's Committee on Dialogue and the [opposition] Public Affairs Committee on the sixth of this month. The programs, which will cease to be broadcast on MBC network, are "Kwacha Kwahera," "Embozambumba," "Kuchokozi," "Zahafaniya," and "Let the People Sing."

Mozambique

Renamo Proposes Economic, Social Council at Summit

MB2309114993 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 23 Sep 93 p 1

[“Documents From the Chissano-Dhlakama Summit; Only the Three of Us...”]

[Text] (Maputo)—At the recent Chissano-Dhlakama summit, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] proposed the creation of an “Economic and Social Council.” Only three people would have access to the Council's information and decisions: Chissano,

Machungo, and Dhlakama. This is some of the information contained in documents allegedly drafted by Renamo—which served as a basis for the summit—to which MEDIAFAX has gained access.

After a five-point preamble, the document says: “The need to create the Economic and Social Council is recognized, the mechanisms of which ought to guarantee impartial decisions and absolute equality of opportunity to all those who contribute with their investments toward national development.”

The proposed criterion are as follows:

“Only the president of the Republic, the prime minister, and the Renamo president may, whenever they find it necessary, request clarification and request information from the Economic and Social Council.”

Passages from the document:

“1. The Government of Mozambique is responsible for the allocation of all human and material resources required to start the activities of the Economic and Social Council on 1 October 1993.

“2. Renamo representatives in the Economic and Social Council will be accorded the status and conditions enjoyed by ‘state inspectors.’

“3. Whenever decisions are not ratified by the Economic and Social Council, the president of the Republic, and the prime minister, and the president of Renamo should be informed.

“4. Should decisions not be ratified and the respective applicant contests the decision made by the Economic and Social Council, the applicant may appeal for a summit between the two presidents.”

The document proposed that the Council should have the power to “ratify” decisions on national investment in the following economic sectors: mining, energy, commercial fisheries, forestry, tourism, banking, insurance, ‘and other finance and credit institutions’.”

The Council would operate on a “permanent basis” and would be formed by an equal number of government and Renamo representatives to be designated by Chissano and Dhlakama, all of whom would have the right to vote, the Council could “elect from among its members a president without the right to a qualified vote,” and the organ's decisions would be by a two thirds majority.

Council Approves Provincial Governor Adviser Posts

MB2209115993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] A communique issued today says that the Public Service National Council has approved a resolution creating three advisory posts to provincial governors. A ministerial document issued by the State Administration

and Finance Ministries was also approved. That document alters [words indistinct] provincial governors. The creation of the post of adviser to the provincial governors was agreed at the recent Chissano-Dhlakama meeting in Maputo.

UN Official Discusses Formation of Single Army

MB2209193593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] The Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [CCFADM], consisting of government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers, was this afternoon briefed on the training of future instructors of the single army at Nyanga military training camp in Zimbabwe. Our correspondent Edmundo Galiza Matos reports:

[Begin recording] [Matos] Two British officers who are in Zimbabwe training the future instructors briefed the CCFADM. The report also contains concrete figures [words indistinct] on the structure of the new Mozambican Army, which will be made up of about 30,000 soldiers to be selected from government and Renamo forces. The meeting, led by UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello, also discussed the new timetable for forming the Army in light of the last UN Security Council resolution.

[Ajello] One of the problems in meeting the timetable is that we have to integrate the military, political, humanitarian, and electoral parts. We need information on the military side. At present talks are under way between the two delegations who will tomorrow give their reports to the meeting of the government, Renamo, and the United Nations. They will give us the information we need to complete our work on the timetable.

[Matos] Aldo Ajello said 15,000 soldiers, consisting of 18 battalions, will be formed with foreign help. I asked the UN official what the reason was for the other group of Renamo soldiers not yet arriving in Nyanga.

[Ajello] The Renamo soldiers who are scheduled to leave for Nyanga are all in Maringue and have the necessary means of transportation. I believe they are awaiting the arrival of President Dhlakama. [end recording]

Dhlakama, who is currently in Kenya, will soon visit six southern African countries, including South Africa. The formation of the new Mozambican Army will receive assistance from Britain, Portugal, and France.

Unarmed Opposition Party Opens Headquarters in Tete

MB2309115193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] The first provincial headquarters of an unarmed opposition party, the Mozambique People's Progress Party, PPPM, was opened in the city of Tete on 18 September. On the occasion, PPPM delegate Jeremias

Oceano said his political party intends to expand its activities into several parts of Tete Province.

Namibia

President Nujoma Addresses Union's 1st National Congress

MB2309110493 Johannesburg SABA in English 0925 GMT 23 Sep 93

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Windhoek Sept 22 SABA—The National Union of Namibian Workers' [NUNW] first national congress got underway in Windhoek on Thursday with a call by President Sam Nujoma for hard work and innovation to overcome unemployment. "The unions must realise that remuneration should go hand in hand with productivity and the economic viability of the enterprises where their members are employed," the president said.

He said the labour act must be used for bargaining reasonable wage increases and working conditions, and not to drive enterprises out of the market. Employers must take the rising cost of living into consideration and pay living wages and provide humane working conditions.

High among priorities for discussion at the congress would be the question of land distribution and the political affiliation of unions, according to NUNW General Secretary Bernard Esau.

Included among delegates at the congress are representatives of miners, food workers, metal workers, domestic servants, teachers, security guards, farmworkers and public servants.

President Nujoma said Namibia was challenged by poverty, unemployment, crime and homelessness. He said job creation rested in agriculture, fishing and small-scale industries and self-employment in the informal sector. Government, he said, appreciated the role of unions in maintaining industrial peace and safeguarding their members' interests.

Also up for discussion at the congress is the restructuring of the NUNW and gender issues in the union movement.

Editorial Views Army Chief's Actions as 'Embarrassment'

MB2209102193 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 16 Sep 93 p 4

[Editorial: "Who Is Hawala?"]

[Excerpts] Several recent actions at Army Headquarters in Grootfontein are worrying and indicate a private kingdom out of touch with the rest of Namibia, southern Africa and the world.

The fact that the government has not yet taken firm action against Army Chief General Solomon Hawala leaves red lights flashing. Recently General Hawala placed the Namibian Army on emergency alert because of a threat—in his own words, “strange behavior by certain elements in South Africa.”

This alert even left General Hawala's SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] colleague Deputy Minister of Defense Philemon Malima cold, and Malima said this is an embarrassment for the Ministry of Defense.

In any event, Malima did not even know about this beforehand.

No wonder this was such an embarrassment.

When the Army was placed on alert, there were clear signs that South Africa was about to hand over Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands to Namibia. [passage omitted] Hawala apparently is still convinced of an impending attack from the south, and for this reason the alert has not yet been lifted. [passage omitted]

Soon after this incident, Gen. Hawala again proved to be a military embarrassment. Following his denial that explosives are being stockpiled chaotically at Grootfontein and that there is vandalism, the Army is busy shifting explosives at night because it is not regarded “safe for all explosives to be stored in one place.”

The collapse of discipline and the absence of control is evident in the orgy of murders committed by Johnny Paulus, who broke into the Army storage facility in the town to steal a firearm, the last time with police on his trail. Arrests of people carrying dangerous explosives such as SAM-7 missiles and mortars tells another story of incompetence and poor control over life-threatening war material.

Now we have the forced removal of approximately a thousand soldiers and families from Grootfontein—once again a Hawala decision about which the ministry knew nothing.

Families with children at school, in the last few months of the academic year, are forced to move because Gen. Hawala wishes it.

Families with property are forced to move because Gen. Hawala says so.

Who is Gen. Hawala?

Ministry of Defense spokesman Paul Kanyemba says the ministry may not question Gen. Hawala's actions, and still the Government of Namibia wants the world to believe that there is openness at all government levels. The longer Gen. Hawala is allowed to become such a controversial figure, the more difficult it will be for the Ministry of Defense to establish a national army of which everyone can be proud. [passage omitted]

Swaziland

Government Reportedly Holds Secret Talks With Inkatha

MB2209074693 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Sep 93 p 1

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza]

[Text] Government has been holding secret talks with the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) on the border adjustment issue.

The talks were held sometime last week at an undisclosed venue. This was confirmed yesterday by the IFP's kwaZulu Bureau of Communications.

“The meeting was held sometime last week but I am not sure where it was held,” said IFP's Miss Primrose Nxumalo yesterday.

Miss Nxumalo said she was not aware of another meeting to be held by the two parties but referred enquiries to the IFP Durban based information office where they declined to comment.

According to informed sources, the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the issue of border adjustment.

A spokesman of a committee appointed to collect information on the border adjustment issue, Prince Khuzulwandle declined to comment. “We are not yet ready to release any information on the issue,” he said.

But sources said another meeting is still to be held between the two parties. About the said pending meeting, Prince Khuzulwandle said nothing has been confirmed so far. “I only have a hint that Inkatha will be coming here for talks but as I say, it is only a hint,” he said. It could not be established what was discussed during the meeting last week.

Since the border adjustment issue was revived, the talks are held secretly. Except for official speeches that Swaziland has revived the land issue with SA, nothing has been said further.

Zambia

Troops Deployed Along Zairian Border To Curb Smuggling

MB2209175893 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 22 Sep 93

[From the “Focus on Africa” program]

[Text] Insecurity along Zambia's border with Zaire has caused quite a headache for the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government for some time. But the problem was brought into sharp focus at the end of last week when two MMD deputy ministers and four party members were kidnapped near the border by

alleged bandits, although the two were then released at the weekend. The MMD government has been fighting a flourishing goods smuggling business along the border, but it seems that the Zambian Government is now getting tough, announcing a series of new security measures at a press conference in which the two kidnapped deputy ministers appeared. From Lusaka, Jerry Mwinga telexed this report:

Following last week's abductions, Zambia has now deployed troops to the border area with Zaire. Disclosing this at a press conference, the information minister, Remmy Mushota, said the government was also reviewing the country's anti-banditry laws with a view to curbing cross-border crime in northern Zambia. The government is convinced that the six gunmen who abducted the deputy ministers, Costa Sheng'ambo and Patrick Kafumokache, together with four cadres of the ruling party, were Zairians. Mushota said the criminal activities of Zairian nationals in Zambia threatened the country's territorial integrity. He said the government would lodge an official complaint to Zaire over the abductions. The Zairian authorities, meanwhile, are demanding evidence before they accept the allegation that their nationals were involved in the abduction. A diplomatic row has erupted with Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba accusing the Zairian consul general, (Longombe Isa), of trying to cover up the involvement of Zairians in the abductions. (Isa) contends there is no conclusive evidence that the six gunmen involved in the abduction were Zairians.

However, the two deputy ministers who were abducted told a press conference this morning that they were convinced the bandits were Zairians. Kafumokache said they spoke fluent Lingala, a Zairian language, and French. They appear to have been involved in car smuggling on the Zambia-Zaire border. The deputy ministers said they were trussed up and beaten by the bandits, who also threatened to shoot them if they refused to cooperate. The bandits then drove them 20 km into Zaire before dumping them near a stream, making off with their Toyota van. But the van broke down shortly afterward and was subsequently retrieved by the Zambian mobile police, who gave chase to the bandits after being alerted to the abduction by villagers near the border. Nationals of the two countries routinely smuggle stolen vans from Zambia to Zaire, where they are in high demand.

Zimbabwe

Finance Minister Says Economy Out of 'Trough'

MB2209162193 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 16 Sep 93 p 1

[Text] The Senior Minister of Finance, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, last week said Zimbabwe's economy, which slumped last year due to the drought and international recession, was now out of the trough.

"The economy is on the recovery path. Inflation has gone down from over 50 percent to between 25 and 26 percent and interests rates have also come down in sympathy. Bank lending rates are now fluctuating between 28 and 33 percent depending on the deal," the minister said in an interview.

He said although the rate of inflation was expected to go up slightly due to power tariff increases and fuel price hikes, it was expected to come down and settle at about 20 percent by the end of this year.

The minister said government was not borrowing much from the local money market compared with last year's drought-induced borrowing. "We are actually paying back more than we are borrowing and that has improved the liquidity situation. The general improvement in liquidity means that economic activities are beginning to take the normal course."

Dr Chidzero said he was impressed by increased activity on the ZSE [Zimbabwe Stock Exchange] over the past three months and that his ministry and ZSE authorities were currently holding discussions to see how the stock market could be strengthened to mobilise more resources.

He said government had completed, with expert assistance, profiles of almost all parastatals to identify their structures, operational efficiencies and whether some should exist or not. The solution would either be commercialisation, abolition or joint ventures.

Government was also formulating a policy on disposing of shares it holds in some private companies. However, under this policy government would not sell the shares back to multinationals but will enhance the process of indigenisation.

"We are working at that (the policy) but we have not yet finalised what exactly we are going to do. For instance, we have decided that we should merge the Zimbabwe Development Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporation. In doing so we will create a special facility to promote the development and process of indigenisation."

Cote d'Ivoire

Paper Views Pressure for CFA Devaluation

AB2209220593 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 Sep 93 pp 1, 4

[Editorial by Keke Yacouba]

[Text] The repeated and sometimes excessively vigorous attacks against the CFA franc since the beginning of 1993 have finally convinced one that the devaluation of this currency is inevitable. Since 1948 when it was created, the CFA franc has never been so ill-treated, as if its demise had been programmed. Even supporters of devaluation acknowledge the fact that the franc zone is an incomparable monetary zone in the world.

Leaders of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] also wish to use the West African Monetary Union [UMOA] as a launching pad for the future West African Economic and Monetary Union, which will include the 16 ECOWAS member states. According to the World Bank and the U.S. Government, there is no other alternative to devaluation. According to them, it is either devaluation or chaos. In their view, the overvaluation of our currency has rendered our economies uncontrollable and uncompetitive. Also, according to them, this situation is widening the dislocation between the operating machineries of the franc zone and the structural adjustment programs currently being implemented in all the member states.

The general feeling in French-speaking Africa today is that the Bretton-Woods Institutions, under pressure from the Americans, are trying to keep the franc zone in a financial marginalization to the extent that it has no choice but to accept devaluation.

In the first eight months of 1993, World Bank assistance to the 14 member states of the franc zone has been insignificant. Indeed, this assistance represents only 6 percent of the \$2.8 billion injected into sub-Saharan Africa. The IMF fared no better, as during that same period it authorized only 13.4 percent of the \$1.289 million special drawing rights granted to sub-Saharan Africa.

These "sanctions" could worsen in 1994 with the prospect that the reinforced structural adjustment facilities, which will expire in two months, will not be renewed. France, for reasons one can easily guess, remains strongly attached to the stability of the CFA franc and to cohesion within the monetary zone. Paris has called on the Washington multilateral institutions to exercise restraint and understanding, even though it is getting increasingly vexed by some statements made by State Department officials who support a pointless devaluation.

France, however, recommended to the authorities in the zone drastic measures to save the sacrosanct parity of the CFA with the French currency. The decision to suspend the buying of CFA banknotes that fraudulently go outside the zone is a step in this direction, especially since

with the increasing rumors about devaluation, the flight of capital has reached an unprecedented level. Certain sources estimated the pace of this flight between January and July 1993 at 1 billion CFA francs daily, and these transfers represented 16.2 percent of the UMOA bank deposits. This is bewildering!

Inconvertibility, although useful, remains a technical measure that gives oxygen to a currency suffering from anemia, just like the controversial decision made last week by the Bank of Central African States [BEAC] to suspend the buying of its currency outside the BEAC but within the franc zone itself.

It is with their backs to the wall that African economic and finance ministers and their French counterparts are holding talks now. They should find alternative solutions to the devaluation of the CFA franc in order to safeguard our currency's competitiveness, and these solutions should definitely take into account World Bank and IMF concerns. Both institutions are backed by the United States.

Initiating dialogue with these institutions on the basis of non devaluation of the CFA franc would enable African countries to obtain new substantial financial assistance. Our governments will also be required to make more efforts that will be accepted by their populations, who are growing poorer and poorer. In African countries which are open to political pluralism and freedom for unions, such unpopular measures are not without danger for the stability of these countries. How can our countries be asked on the one hand, to embark on total democratization, and on the other, to leave our governments open to contestation from the people?

As of yesterday, France, through Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery, has henceforth decided to make its aid conditional upon the signing or the upholding of agreements with the IMF. In other words, no country within the franc zone can circumvent structural adjustment measures. It is either the IMF or nothing. If the IMF calls for a reduction in salaries, it will be a case of take it or leave it. In all probability the coming months could prove very dangerous for French-speaking African countries. Senegal is currently facing an unbearable situation. Multilateral institutions have asked it to cut civil servants' salaries. Mali, Niger, Cameroon and several other countries have been drawn into this spiral with unpredictable consequences.

Our country, Cote d'Ivoire, has been taking the most stringent social and economic measures since independence. The country's initial balance went from -224 billion CFA francs in 1989, to -56 billion CFA in 1990. This deficit fell to -22 billion CFA francs in 1993, and a slight surplus of 8 billion CFA francs was recorded in 1992. It is a considerable effort in view of the fact that the prices of our major exports have continued to fall.

The social costs of these efforts are extremely high. In spite of all this, Cote d'Ivoire is considered a bad pupil.

When French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin conceded that "Cote d'Ivoire is reducing the amount spent on salaries in the civil service, but more effort is being required of it, this is enough to make one traumatized," he was only making a sad observation of the state of affairs between our country and the institutions in Washington. Are these institutions waiting to see generalized major upheavals in our small countries in order to understand that it is not humanly possible to do more than what has already been done? This is especially true when such efforts were made at the expense of such sectors as health, education, agriculture and so on. Besides, there is nothing to prove that these sacrifices will lead to sustainable growth.

Liberia

Sawyer Orders AFL Troop Withdrawal From Harbel

AB2209130393 Paris AFP in French 1211 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Monrovia, 22 Sep (AFP)—Liberia's interim President Amos Sawyer has ordered the withdrawal of units of the Liberian Armed Forces [AFL] from Harbel (50 km east of Monrovia) following the publication of a UN report accusing the AFL of having "planned and executed" the massacre of some 600 civilians last June in the said area, the national radio reported today. This decision was made yesterday at a cabinet meeting, the radio explained.

President Sawyer, quoted by the radio, stressed that even though "he considers the UN report as inconclusive," he has ordered the withdrawal of AFL troops from the Harbel area in compliance with UN recommendations. "This report on the Harbel massacre "shows the urgent need for a speedy disarmament of all armed factions," President Sawyer added. "It is only after a complete disarmament of all factions that a conducive atmosphere will be created for bringing out the facts on the massacre," he maintained. The government's concern in this affair is to uncover the truth and prosecute the culprits," he said.

In the wake of the Harbel massacre, President Sawyer had put the blame on the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], Liberia's main armed faction. On its part, the NPFL accused the government of "complicity" in the massacre and "of deliberately trying to deceive the UN and the international community by concocting a false report" in order "to discredit" Charles Taylor's movement.

Nigeria

SDP Leaders Say Abiola To Return to Lagos 24 Sep

AB2209214593 Paris AFP in English 2119 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Lagos, 22 Sep (AFP)—The presumed winner of the annulled Nigerian presidential elections, Moshood Abiola, is set to return home on Friday [24 September] after nearly two months abroad, political leaders said Wednesday.

The Social Democratic Party (SDP) candidate is due to arrive at Lagos International Airport at 2:00 P.M. (1300 GMT) on Friday, the evening paper the GUARDIAN EXPRESS said Wednesday quoting SDP leaders. A committee of Abiola supporters from the SDP are arranging a triumphal welcome for him, the paper reported.

On Wednesday afternoon activists were handing out green and white stickers carrying the inscription "June 12"—the date of the annulled election.

Abiola, a Molsem millionaire businessman, left Nigeria at the beginning of August following death threats, and headed for Europe and the United States in a bid to drum up support for his cause. He has already delayed his return three times, causing confusion among his own supporters.

Observers believe Abiola remains one of the crucial factors for resolving the political crisis in Nigeria which began when former President Ibrahim Babangida annulled the elections, saying there had been irregularities. An interim government led by Ernest Shonekan took over on August 26 to oversee the transition towards democracy, calling new elections for February 19.

Nigerian pro-democracy groups called Monday for a three-day civil disobedience campaign to force the interim government to cede power. The Campaign for Democracy (CD) said the protest would run from September 29 to October 1.

New Defense Chief Pledges To Change Image of Military

AB2109175193 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Nigeria's new chief of Defense Staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, has pledged to change the current image of the country's Armed Forces, which, he says, is not complementary. Criticizing the involvement of the military in politics, Gen. Diya declared: We must restore our image with the public and thereafter remain in the barracks till kingdom come.

The new chief of Defense Staff was speaking on Monday [20 September] in Lagos as he formally took over from his predecessor, General Sani Abacha, who is now the

secretary for defense. A Voice of Nigeria correspondent notes that there has been growing criticism of the involvement of the military in Nigerian politics from among serving and retired officers. Last week, the immediate past chief of Army Staff and his successor voiced similar condemnation and drew attention to its negative effects on professionalism and discipline.

Private TV Stations To Begin Transmission in October

AB2309101593 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] All is now set for the first private television stations in Nigeria to begin transmission. The director general of the Nigerian Broadcasting Commission, Dr. Tom Adaba, says all modalities for the achievement of these objectives have been put in place. Dr. Adaba, who received the delegation of the Pan-African Association of Telecommunications Congress, PATCO, in his office, explained why private broadcasting in Nigeria has not taken off:

[Begin Adaba recording] The media industry, particularly the electronic media industry, is very highly capital intensive, and a lot of foreign exchange is involved in it, and having to invest so much into a projects that you are not too sure of, in view of the political situation of the country at that time [words indistinct] and that is why we have given that period of grace, but we are hoping that before the end of October, they would have honored whatever demands were made on them. [end recording]

Earlier, while presenting a blueprint on telecommunications equipment, research and manufacturing in Africa, the president general of PATCO, Dr. Bezel Nwali, said the West African subregional headquarters of the organization would be sited in Abuja at the cost of \$3 million. In addition, four regional research institutes are to be located in Egypt, Zimbabwe, Kenya, and Nigeria:

[Begin Nwali recording] On electronic and telecommunication components, we think the first thing is to go into research and development. So, with the research and development, we will be able to discover some of the raw materials needed for these components manufacturing. [end recording]

Correspondent Namsa Nimiao reports that the Pan-African Association of Telecommunication Congress received the backing of the Nigerian Broadcasting Commission in its quest to manufacture locally telecommunication components for the African market.

Togo

COD-II Sets Conditions for Election Participation

AB2209223093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] In Togo, the Collective of Democratic Opposition-II [COD-II] is seeking guarantees before taking part in parliamentary elections, which should, in theory, be held before the end of the year. Their demands include free and equitable access for all political groups to the state media. COD-II leaders are also calling for the presence of international observers to guarantee that the elections are free and fair. COD-II Chairman Leopold Gnininvi was interviewed by Raphael Mbadinga:

[Begin recording] [Gnininvi] COD-II is laying down the same conditions that were not met during the presidential elections. These include openness and impartiality in the organization of elections, security conditions for everyone, and international guarantees about the respect of the Constitution for whatever follows on the political scene in the country.

[Mbadinga] Apparently, everyone is saying that no one is safe in Togo. Do you think that you will ultimately be able to organize elections that everyone will find acceptable?

[Gnininvi] There is a minimum amount of measures that can be taken, but one knows that, in reality, insecurity in Togo is due to the political will of some people who want to take undue advantage of insecurity and violence. The best solution would, therefore, be for all political sides to give up the use of violence. But there are dissuasive measures, such as the presence of a large number of military observers to check that the Togolese Armed Forces remain in the barracks, as was done during the presidential elections.

[Mbadinga] The official side—that is, the presidential group—says the opposition seems to be playing for time and that, in fact, they are not ready to go to the polls. What do you say?

[Gnininvi] We are always ready to go to the polls at any time, provided elections are organized honestly and in good faith.

[Mbadinga] I have one last question. Are elections now truly the solution to the Togolese crisis?

[Gnininvi] Elections can be a solution to the Togolese crisis only if there is the political will to accept the people's verdict and respect the Constitution. Another way of solving the Togolese crisis would be for the political sides and unions to get together to try and find a solution to the known evils. [end recording]

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